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NEW PLANTING GUIDE

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THE SKYLINE DRIVE

In the Shenandoah National Park Near Waynesboro

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Inc.

WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA



Branch Nursery: Boxwood Gardens, Afton, Virginia





Your PLANTING GUIDE

Our Plants and Service

From fifteen acres of rented land planted to Nursery Stock in 1922 the Waynesboro Nurseries have grown to three hundred acres planted to more than eight hundred varieties of plant material and controlling more than nine hundred acres of farm, nursery and orchard—consisting of the largest Nursery business in Virginia and one of the largest in the East.

OUR SERVICE. Through our Landscape Department and Trained Horticulturists we are prepared to offer more than plant material. We are prepared to give our customers the very best of landscape service and dependable horticultural advice.

YOU SHOULD KNOW THE TRUTH. Every variety of plant material has some faults as well as merits. Most generally the Nursery catalogue lists only the merits, leaving the faults for the planter to discover later. We do not feel that a catalogue so edited could be offered as a Planting Guide. Neither do we feel that it is fair to either the planter or the subject to give only part. So we mean to be honest and frank, mentioning faults as well as merits, that you may use your own judgment in selecting varieties best suited for your requirements.

OUR PLANTS ARE HARDY. We are often asked whether or not our plants are hardy in States farther North. Our reply is that we are located in the western part of Virginia where the altitude is high and the Winter temperature ranges as low as twenty degrees below zero. For the past fifteen years we have been selling Nursery Stock throughout the eastern part of the United States and in Canada with most satisfactory results. Our trees will grow anywhere the same varieties from any other source can be grown.

WE OFFER NO UNTESTED VARIETIES. Either testing ourselves or obtaining our information from a reliable source. We are annually offered hundreds of new varieties which someone considers good. Some are good and many are worthless. Hence it is our duty to determine which are worthy of passing on to our customers. Outstanding among the new varieties which we have adopted is YORKING, an Apple over which we are much enthused.

Unless our descriptions were accurate and our recommendations could be relied upon, our purpose in issuing this book would be defeated. We also attempt to be equally as conservative in promising service and results.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Inc.
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA

Our Service to You . . .

Our most favorable location in the heart of the commercial fruit belt of Virginia makes possible a careful and close study of varieties in bearing orchards. Such information as is gained from study, research, and testing a new variety is passed on to our customers. No planter can well afford the time and cost of such research. He must either rely on information from other sources or plant at random. Our facilities for testing new varieties and obtaining such other information as the average planter needs make possible our passing on to you a service which goes with our stock. We want you to take advantage of same.

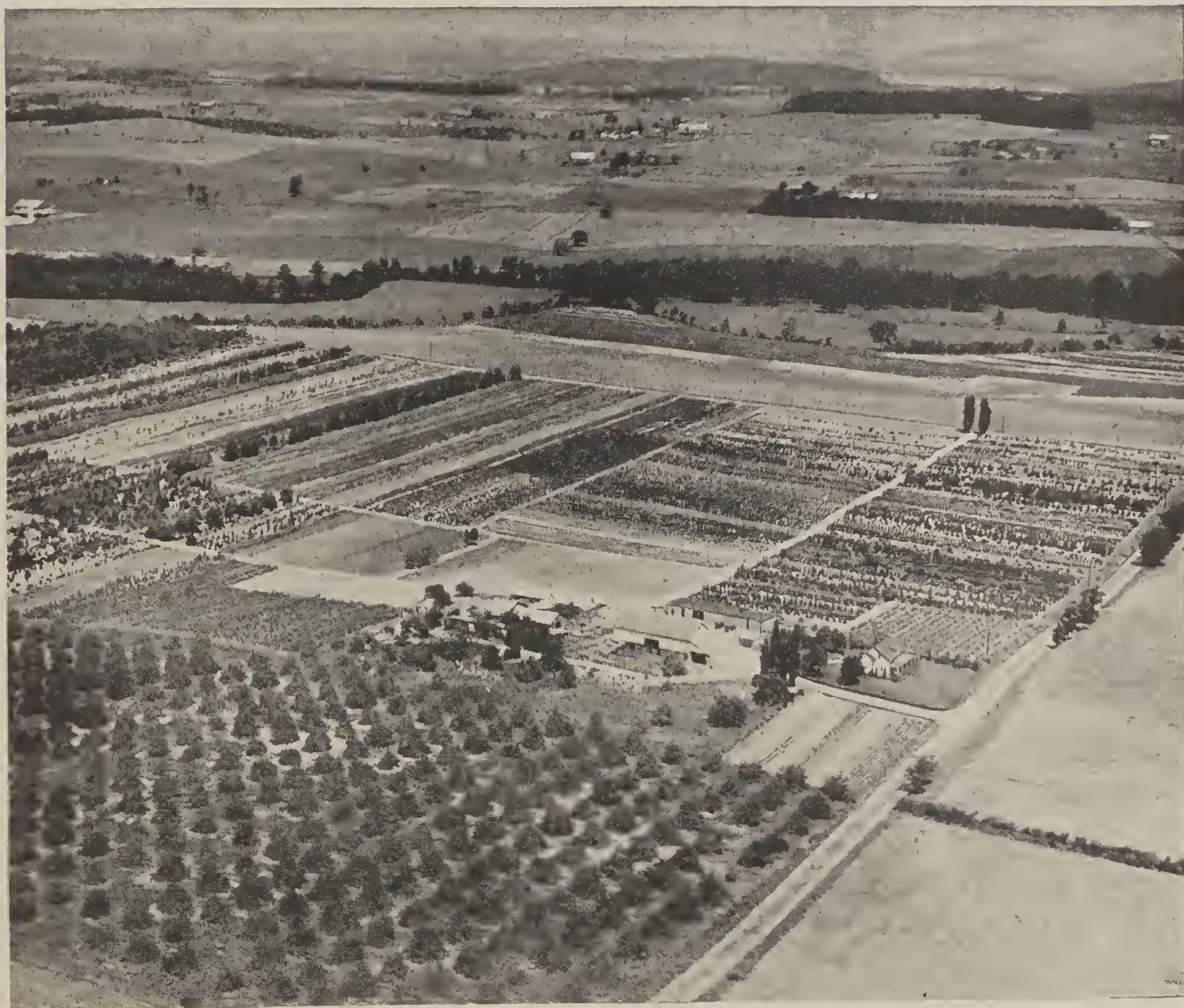
A Planting Plan Most Important

A carefully worked out planting plan is just as important as plant material. Neither can be effective without the other. We realize that it is impossible for each customer to employ the service of an independent landscape architect, and realizing the importance of selecting suitable varieties and proper arrangement, we employ the service of a graduate landscape architect, whose services are always available to our customers. We also have in our service a corps of practical, trained landscape men who are always glad to assist our customers with their planting problems.

We have responded to the demand and need of better varieties and have been among the first to test and offer those proving worth while. Outstanding among all the new varieties of fruits are: YORKING, New Red Delicious, New Red Stayman, Red Rome, New Red Jonathan and Red Duchess Apples; Golden Jubilee, Hale Haven, Mikado, Valiant, and Vedette Peaches.

Much Progress Made With New Varieties

Much time and expense is required in bringing out a new variety. It must be propagated and grown for a number of years under observation. If a fruit, its bearing qualities, its hardiness, its resistance to disease, its color, productiveness, and various other qualities, as well as the quality of the fruit, must be taken into consideration. The average fruit grower or small nurseryman cannot afford the time and cost, yet if fruit growing is to keep pace with other industries, newer and better varieties must be introduced:



A View of One Section of Our 700 Acre Nursery



Our TERMS and GUARANTEE

Date of Delivery

Nursery Stock differs from most other commodities by being limited to a definite delivery season. We most generally conceive of two distinct delivery seasons per year, the regular Fall season starting early in November and continuing until January 1st, and a Spring season starting early in March and continuing until June. There, however, is seldom a week in which we do not deliver some stock. We do not promise deliveries on definite dates, as we must be somewhat governed by the season and weather conditions. Some seasons we can start Fall deliveries by November 1st, while other years the plants do not mature so we can start digging before November 10th. Regardless of whether on November 1st or 10th, or what date, we attempt to make delivery at such a time as the best results can be obtained.

Terms

Our merchandise is priced on the basis of 25% cash with order and balance on delivery. When

cash in full accompanies order, we allow a premium of free stock equaling 5% of the purchase.

Prices

Due to the fluctuation in the market of plant material, prices are omitted from our *Planting Guide*, which is not published more often than once a year. This *Guide* will change little from year to year, but prices may change much. If the Price List you have is more than six months old, write for a new one.

Certificate of Inspection

A certificate of inspection, issued by the State Department of Agriculture, will accompany each shipment certifying freedom from insects and disease.

We Guarantee Safe Delivery

Regardless of whether the stock is called for at our Nursery, delivered to your shipping point, or our shipping point, we guarantee safe delivery.

Deliveries, other than f.o.b. Nursery sales, are made by truck, freight, express, or parcel post, as we find most practical. Regardless of how shipments are made, we endeavor to pack so that shipments will reach destination in a live condition.

Our Liberal Replace Guarantee

We deliver vigorous, healthy stock, certified free of disease, and in good condition, but regardless of how carefully planted and cared for, some losses occur. Often no one is directly at fault. We, however, share such losses with our customers by refurnishing, f.o.b. our shipping point, other stock at half list price for replacing any trees or plants reported within twelve months after date of delivery as being dead, provided original purchase was paid for as agreed and was given reasonable attention by the planter.

WARRANTY

We exercise great care to have our stock true to name and agree to either replace free of charge or refund purchase price on any which may prove otherwise. Other than as stated above, we make no promise or guarantee as to crops.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR LANDSCAPE SERVICE

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Largest Growers in Virginia—Possibly the East

Our fruit tree business is chiefly with commercial planters, who are familiar with standard varieties and the quality of the stock we furnish. Therefore, in this catalogue we will not go into lengthy descriptions of varieties almost every commercial planter already knows.

In our descriptions of the new varieties we will attempt to bring out any weak points the variety may have, as well as its merits, so that you may be guided by same in making a selection.

We Are Continually on the Alert for Newer and Better Varieties

We, however, do not attempt to offer a new variety until we have either thoroughly tested it ourselves or have accurate information from a reliable source. It costs too much money to introduce a new variety and to offer same before we are thoroughly convinced that its merits justify its being placed on our list and in your orchard. Within the past ten years we have not attempted so much to discover new varieties as we have to improve on the varieties we already have. Much has been accomplished in that direction. Improvements have been confined chiefly to color.

Among the improved strains are the **New Red Delicious**, **New Red Stayman**, **New Red Jonathan**, **New Red Rome**, **New Red Duchess**, and **Red Spy**. The outstanding New Red Sport is the **YORKING**, which is one of the few Apples ever to be honored with a United States Patent. The **YORKING** is a sport of the Standard York, differing by being a solid red and coloring two weeks earlier.

In recent years most of the new varieties have been sports. The Turley, however, has been an exception, being crossed with the Winesap family. Resembles the Stayman, but has better color and does not crack.

PROGRESS MADE WITH OTHER FRUITS

Equal progress has been made in improving varieties of Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, and other Small Fruits.

The **Golden Jubilee**, **Hale Haven**, **Valliant**, **South Haven** and **Vedette**—each being a Yellow Freestone Peach of good quality—have been well received and have great promise.

BERRIES GREATLY IMPROVED

The **New Patented Acme Thornless Youngberry** is not only a greatly improved, most delicious fruit, but its vine is without the objectionable saw teeth and cat claws which leave thorns in the flesh and torn clothing.

The **Boysenberry**, which has been produced by crossing the Blackberry, Raspberry and Loganberry, has produced almost unbelievable results, the Berries averaging 1½ inch in length and producing as much as 6½ tons per acre.

The **Native Blueberry** has been improved in both size and quality, the improved being as large as Cherries and of a most delicious quality.

The **Gem Everbearing Strawberry** is no doubt outstanding among the New Strawberries. The **Fairfax** and **Dorsett**, however, are valuable acquisitions and will do much to increase Strawberry consumption and bring better profits.



A Block of 350,000 Old Time Peach Seedlings Soon to be Budded to Commercial Varieties

HOW TO SPACE FRUITS

Apples.....	30 to 35 ft.
Pears.....	20 to 25 ft.
Cherries.....	20 to 25 ft.
Plums.....	15 to 20 ft.
Peaches.....	18 to 22 ft.
Grapes... 8 ft. apart in row; rows about 6 ft. apart	
Gooseberries and Currants.....	4 ft. both ways
Raspberries and Blackberries	
3 to 4 ft. apart in row; rows 5 to 6 ft.	
Strawberries	
12 to 18 in. apart in row; rows 3 to 3½ ft.	
Asparagus	
12 to 18 in. in rows; row 3½ ft. each way	
Rhubarb.....	4 ft. each way

We Spare no Effort in Obtaining, Growing and Offering the Best

YORKING *You Cannot Be Without THIS NEW VARIETY—Plant Now and Profit!*

Read below excerpts from letters written by men who are authorities on fruits

NOTE—Where parent is mentioned in any of the letters below it has reference to the York Imperial Apple, as "YORKING" is a sport of this variety

Dean H. L. Price of V. P. I. Says "Yorking a Great Improvement Over York"

Unquestionably, the limb in question is the tree bud mutation of the York Imperial Apple. It is a great improvement over its parent in color and I am personally satisfied that there is a marked difference in the foliage and a lesser difference in growth. I consider this sport of equal importance to the appearance of Starking, Richared, Blaxtayman and other red fruited sporting forms.

(Signed) H. L. PRICE

Dean of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Blacksburg, Virginia

Prof. A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist, Considers Yorking a Real Find

I want to tell you how much I enjoyed the trip Saturday and the opportunity to see the original tree from which you are propagating the Yorking. I think you have a real find in this bud sport and I do not hesitate to say that the growers should avail themselves of the opportunity of planting the Yorking when planting York Imperial trees. In my opinion a grower would make a grave mistake to plant the common York Imperial wherever the Yorking is available

(Signed) A. H. TESKE, *Extension Horticulturist*
Agriculture and Home Economics, State of Virginia

A GREAT DISCOVERY

YORKING is from a sport bud found on a common York tree at Shippensburg, Penna. One limb on the tree bears typical York Apples which are solid red and color two weeks ahead of common Yorks. After young trees grafted from the sport limb began bearing the same solid red fruit, a U. S. Patent was awarded the new, sensational red sport, which had been named **YORKING**.



Left to right: Dean H. L. Price, Dean of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., comparing the large, dark green foliage on the Sport Red York limb with the common York foliage. Professor A. H. Teske, Extension Horticulturist, for Virginia, comparing the solid red fruit on the sport limb with an average striped York.

Insist on YORKING—Do Not Be Misled by a So-called "Just as Good" Claim

YORKING**The YORK SUPREME**

U. S. PLANT PATENT No. 125

*Read About THIS NEW
INTRODUCTION—Then Act*

Yorking

York Imperial

The above print was made from a drawing of average samples of the fruit of YORKING and YORK. While every Yorking on the tree was a solid red, many of the Yorks were green and others only showed traces of red stripes

WILL REVOLUTIONIZE APPLE INDUSTRY

Where the York Imperial has been grown. The **YORKING** will not only displace the York, but will challenge other varieties over a greater area than the York has ever been grown.

CHIEF ADVANTAGES

1. **Color**—Every Apple being a Solid Red is a tremendous advantage.
2. **Colors Early**—Being able to harvest Yorking two weeks before the York, it enjoys advantage in price.
3. **Quicker Sales**—A basket or barrel of No. 1 Apples—every Apple being a solid red—will sell more readily than a basket or barrel containing just enough color to pass inspection.
4. **More No. 1 Apples**—There being no culls on account of lack in color, the pack will be much larger and the profit greater.
5. **Does Not Scald in Storage**—A disadvantage of the York, as well as other partially green varieties, is scalding when held late in storage. The Yorking has never been known to scald.
6. **Apparently More Prolific**—Because of having a larger leaf and more feeding capacity, it appears that the Yorking tree is going to be more productive, the fruit being uniform in size and in large volume.
7. **Protected by U. S. Patent**—The tremendous popularity of the Yorking will naturally bring claims of having something "JUST AS GOOD." However, the Yorking being protected by U. S. Patent No. 125, you are protected when you insist on Yorking, rejecting any so-called "JUST AS GOOD" offered as Red Yorks.

**Yorking Looks Good to Prof. H. E. Knowlton
of University of West Virginia**

I have your recent letter together with specimens of York which you have designated as "Yorking." These Apples look good to me and I feel that this York strain has much promise and will be planted in the future in preference to the parent variety. We are anxious to get hold of some of these trees for testing purposes. Since the eastern part of West Virginia will most likely desire this variety, I think it is important that we get it under test as soon as possible.

(Signed) H. E. KNOWLTON,
Department of Horticulture
West Virginia University, College of Agriculture

**Copy Telegram Announcing
Yorking Patent**

Washington, D. C.,
May 29, 1935

E. M. Quillen,
Care Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc.,
Waynesboro, Va.

WE TAKE PLEASURE NOTIFYING YOU OF GRANT OF UNITED STATES PLANT PATENT NUMBER ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE COVERING YOUR RED YORK IMPERIAL APPLE STOP RECOGNIZED BY DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE AND UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE AS DISTINCT NEW VARIETY CHARACTERIZED BY UNIFORM FULL RED COLOR DEVELOPMENT WEEKS AHEAD OF NORMAL TYPE YORK.

MASON FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
PATENT ATTORNEYS

**HON. HARRY F. BYRD PLANTS
3000 MORE YORKING**

Senator Byrd has been planting Yorking each year since first available and has just completed another planting of 3000 trees which gives him more than 30,000 Waynesboro trees in his various orchards.

YORKING Is the Apple You Have Been Hoping For

APPLES

SUMMER AND FALL VARIETIES

Listed in Ripening Order



Summer Yellow Delicious

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and most extensively grown early Apple in this section. Ripens 10 days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large, pale yellow, sub-acid. A very young bearer and one of the best home and market sorts.

RED JUNE. One of the earliest Red Apples. Too well known to require further description.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium size, roundish, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white, rather acid, fine. Ripens 10 days later than Yellow Transparent and for three weeks afterward. Productive. An old-time favorite cooking Apple.

SUMMER YELLOW DELICIOUS. Closely resembles the Winter Yellow Delicious but ripens in late July. Best Golden Summer Apple of its season.

LIVELAND RASPBERRY. Medium sized, striped Mid-summer Apple. Flesh white stained with red. Tree is vigorous and an early bearer.

MILTON. An early McIntosh possessing all the good qualities of the McIntosh and ripening in August. White, tender, crisp, juicy flesh. The fruit is covered with a very attractive pinkish-red.

SMOKEHOUSE. Perhaps the oldest and best known Apple to the family orchard, too well known to require a description. We have the genuine old-time Smokehouse and if your trees are old, better have a few new ones coming on. No home orchard complete without it. August and September.

SUMMER RAMBO. An old time Apple that should be in every orchard. Large, red striped. Planted not only for home use but also for export trade. Ripens in August and September and is the largest and best quality Summer Apple of its season.

MAIDEN BLUSH. The well known Summer variety, uniformly large and smooth, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow; round; flesh tender, pleasant flavor. Especially useful in the home orchard and for market purposes, because of its attractiveness and heavy crops. August and September.

WILLIAMS RED. Large, red striped. Excellent cooking and export variety. September.

FALL PIPPIN. For local market and home use. Clear yellow, large; fine quality for eating and cooking. Tree hardy and a good bearer.

FALL CHEESE. A popular Virginia home orchard variety. Green background, red striped; sub-acid; rich aroma. Late Fall. Should be in every home orchard.

BONUM. A variety originated in North Carolina. Medium in size, red, ripening in late Fall. Extremely popular as an export variety; also brings good prices on local markets.

NEW RED DUCHESS. Has 100 per cent more color than Standard Duchess. See page 8.

WEALTHY. Late Fall. Bright red; medium to large. Popular on both the domestic and foreign markets. Early bearer, very prolific, and very hardy.

Why Plant Our Trees?

Our soil especially suited for growing Fruit Trees and we can furnish the best at reasonable prices.

We are located in the heart of the commercial fruit section, where varieties can be studied in bearing orchards.

Mass Production—We grow Fruit Trees in large quantities, saving on cost.

We Are Trained Nurserymen and know how to grow and handle trees.

Sold Nearby—We concentrate on selling our stock in Virginia and adjoining States, saving on transportation.

Our Service Good—With our stock goes dependable and prompt service.

Prices Reasonable—We do not attempt to appeal to planters by unreasonably low prices. Our appeal is good trees at fair prices, rather than cheapening quality to make prices lower.

Our Guarantee Means Something—We are established Nurserymen with large holdings.

Our stock gives satisfactory results because we have the facilities to grow good trees and serve you.

OUR TREES DOUBLE INSPECTED

PRONOUNCED FREE OF DISEASE by Virginia State Entomologist.

PRONOUNCED TRUE TO NAME by Professor Shaw, A National Authority on Identification of Varieties.

Professor Shaw, Mass. State College, reports:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to state that we have examined for trueness to name all the saleable two year Apple Stock of Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc., near Waynesboro, Virginia and as they now stand in the nursery row all varieties are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, true to name."

(Signed)

A. P. FRENCH,
Professor of Pomology

(Signed)

J. K. SHAW,
Research Professor of Pomology

Grow Six Varieties on One Tree

TOWN TALK

Ripening from June until late Fall. It sounds almost too good to be true. Nevertheless, that is just what **Town Talk** does. It is a curiosity, a novelty, and yet, is most practical. **Town Talk** is the ideal tree to plant where space does not permit planting an orchard of an assortment of varieties. In fact, **Town Talk** is a home orchard in one tree. If you have space for less than five trees, plant **Town Talk**. Even though you have plenty planting space and a good assortment of Apples, plant **Town Talk** for the novelty of having a tree on which six varieties are growing at one time.

The following varieties, growing on one tree, make **Town Talk**:

1. **RED ASTRACHAN.** Earliest red Apple, ripening late June.
2. **SUMMER YELLOW DELICIOUS.** Resembles Winter Yellow Delicious but ripens in July.
3. **RED HACKWORTH.** Excellent large red Apple ripening in August.
4. **DELICIOUS.** Late Fall and early Winter red Apple.
5. **WINEAP.** Old standard Winter variety.
6. **M. B. TWIG.** One of the longest keeping Winter varieties.

Plant More Summer and Fall Apples

APPLES

WINTER VARIETIES

A large percent of all Apples planted is in Winter varieties because of their being best suited for storage and having a longer marketing season.

OUR VARIETIES CAREFULLY SELECTED

From hundreds and hundreds of known varieties, most of which we have carefully studied, we have selected and are offering the ones we consider most desirable. Many of the varieties we eliminated have some merits but are not offered because of better varieties.

Do not be disappointed if you do not find listed the Old Family Favorite, for we offer something better to take its place.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN (NEWTON PIPPIN). Yellowish green, medium size. Late keeper; crisp and tender. Popular as an export variety because of its excellent eating and keeping qualities. It has made famous Albemarle County, Virginia, where it is extensively grown.

BEN DAVIS. Medium size; red striped. Early bearer. Has been a money maker for many orchardists. However, it is an Apple of poor quality. One of the best cross pollenizers.

DELICIOUS. Well known Winter variety. Large, red striped; almost sweet. One of the most popular varieties until the New Red Sport Delicious was introduced. We recommend the New Red Delicious instead of the Standard Delicious. See comparison on page 9.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Possibly the best known Yellow Apple. Rich, spicy flavor. Excellent for cooking as well as eating from hand.

GRIMES GOLDEN, Double Worked. Lives longer. The Grimes wood is more subject to root rot than most varieties and Standard Grimes trees are considered short lived. By top-working Grimes on another more resistant wood, the life of the tree is extended. Double Worked Grimes costs a few cents more per tree, but may mean several additional crops and an excellent investment. We attempt to grow Double Worked Grimes only for commercial growers who realize and appreciate their advantage. It is important that you place your order early in the season for Double Worked Grimes.

HYSLOP CRAB. Most popular of the Crabs. Small, red striped. Used for jellies and pickles.

JONATHAN. A well known standard commercial variety. Medium size; greenish background, red cheek, white flesh. Ready for market early Winter. Still popular as a commercial variety. However, we now offer a New Sport Red Jonathan possessing all the good qualities of the Standard Jonathan and having the advantage of twice as much color. See more complete description of New Red Jonathan on page 9.

KING DAVID. Medium sized, red striped early Winter variety. Less popular since the New Double Red Varieties have been introduced.

LADY. Small; golden background, red blush; highly flavored; excellent quality; demands unusually high prices, having sold for as much as \$20.00 per barrel on U. S. markets, and is equally as popular on export markets.

LOWRY. An Apple of which Virginia is proud, because of its being one of the finest Apples grown and having originated here in Virginia. The Lowry, however, is no longer confined to Virginia, since it is now being planted by the most successful fruit growers in many other States. The Lowry is popular as both a commercial and home orchard variety. You cannot go wrong planting Lowry, regardless of whether you are planting for market or home consumption. See page 9 for Lowry in color.



Lady Apple

MACOUN. A late McIntosh which does not drop before maturing and is a late Winter variety here in Virginia, while the McIntosh matures in early Fall. Macoun also has the advantage of better color, being a solid, dark red, no stripes. The quality of the fruit is apparently the same as that of the McIntosh. This New McIntosh has much promise in Virginia and adjoining States.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. A seedling of Winesap, greatly resembling the mother tree, but growing more vigorously and bearing larger fruit. A large red Apple of good appearing, eating and keeping qualities. Its only fault is being a light bearer.

(STANDARD WINTER VARIETIES
CONTINUED ON PAGE 10)

Perhaps the Oldest and Largest Lowry Orchard in the State

Notice the well developed trees and the tremendous crop of fruit they carry—some trees averaging 25 barrels per tree. Even though the Lowry makes heavy yields, it is seldom necessary to thin the fruit, due to the manner in which the fruit is distributed over the tree.



IMPROVED VARIETIES of APPLES

Early Coloring Double Red Sports

Solid Red Apples bring more money than green ones and cost no more to grow. A large percentage of the crop can be packed, as fewer go into the cull pile. Plant the New Double Red Varieties for greater profit.

Other than the YORKING we offer and recommend the following New Double Red Sports:

NEW SOLID RED DUCHESS

The Duchess continues to be a popular Fall variety but a large percentage of recent Duchess plantings have been of the New Double Red variety because it has 100 percent more color. The old Duchess is a good one, but is penalized by its one great fault—**no color**. The **NEW SOLID RED DUCHESS** colors early in the season, making possible early marketing, before the market is glutted with less desirable varieties.

Like most of the red sports, **NEW RED DUCHESS** is identically the same as its parent with the exception of the color which appears early and in greater quantity.

NEW RED STAYMAN

RED AS THE WINESAP AND YET A STAYMAN

The New Solid Red Stayman is a sport of the Standard Stayman. It has all the good qualities of the Stayman and none of its bad ones. **Has 100 percent more color.** That means twice as many No. 1 Apples and a lot more profit.

Does not crack on the tree or scald in storage. Even these two advantages would more than justify the small difference in cost. During rainy seasons the Stayman often cracks badly. When held late in storage, it scalds, while the New Red Stayman does neither.

Can you imagine a good reason for planting the Standard Stayman when the New Red Stayman trees can be had for a few cents more per tree?

RED ROME

THE NEW SOLID RED ROME

A comparison of the old Rome Beauty and the **NEW RED ROME**, when graded by the Northwest Packing Rules:

	Extra Fancy	Fancy	"C" Grade
RED ROME.....	84%	14%	2%
Standard Rome.....	26%	61%	13%

No further proof should be necessary to establish the advantage of planting New Red Rome in preference to the Standard Rome.

Description of Red Rome: A brilliant solid red Rome Beauty that produces over 50 percent more Extra Fancy Apples for color grade than the common Rome Beauty. A beautiful Apple, it has all the productiveness and other characteristics of the common Rome Beauty, and in addition a greatly superior color. The Red Rome will probably, in a short time, replace the common Rome Beauty wherever the latter is grown.

The old Rome Beauty has been a leading commercial variety in Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia. It would be planted more generally if it were not for its one fault—**lack of color**. The **NEW RED ROME** is richly colored and is taking its place.

NEW RED SPY

A great improvement over the old variety, Northern Spy.

This new variety is a solid red with no stripes; this makes it possible for the grower to pick earlier. This new variety has all of the good qualities of the old Northern Spy—but the advantage of better color.

NEW RED STAYMAN

EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 88%

FANCY
GRADE
9%

C. GRADE
3%

STANDARD STAYMAN

EXTRA FANCY
GRADE 43%

FANCY
GRADE
41%

C. GRADE
16%

AVERAGE COLOR *and* GRADES

LOWRY

Is Winning National Recognition

Now one of the most popular commercial varieties wherever grown, the Lowry originated at a high altitude on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge in Nelson County. It is possibly the most promising variety Virginia has ever introduced.

The Lowry Apple is sub-acid, bordering on sweet; very juicy and full of sugar; of mahogany red color covered with small white specks. It has a semi-long stem, and is a medium heavy bearer and a sure one. The yield of the Lowry will be as large as that of any other variety grown commercially in this section. The tree is a strong grower and an early bearer.

For many years the planting of Lowry was limited to Virginia, but within recent years the variety has become nationally recognized and it is now being planted in almost all commercial Apple sections of the United States.

See page 7 for more about the Lowry

ONE OF THE BEST APPLES GROWN

What a large buyer and exporter says about Lowry:

"It gives me pleasure to recommend the Lowry Apple as being one of the best, if not the best Apple grown both from the standpoint of quality and flavor and from the standpoint of price."

"It is a prolific bearer and good keeper. It has been my experience wherever this Apple has been bought that the purchaser always calls for it afterwards and it is one of the finest eating Apples I have ever known."

W. G. ELLISON

NEW RED DELICIOUS

A Super Color and Top Quality Delicious

A MONEY MAKER

The well known variety, the best seller of all Apples, grown commercially in all Apple belts in the United States.

This variety has all of the good qualities of the **Common Delicious**—the **Solid Red Delicious** is fast taking the place of the common variety in the commercial field. The **Solid Red Delicious** colors 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the common variety—a solid red with no stripes. It can be picked hard ripe and have its full red color. The storage qualities of this variety are excellent.

This is a **money maker** for all growers. It can be grown in almost any kind of soil where any Apple will grow.



Lowry

NEW RED JONATHAN

Differs from the Standard Jonathan only by having more color and coloring earlier in the season. The Jonathan continues to be one of our most popular commercial varieties. Its color is never bad, even when left on the tree until full ripe, but then does not keep so well. The New Red Jonathan colors earlier and can be picked solid red before full ripe. This results in better keeping qualities and also prevents losses from dropping and wind storms. When considering planting Jonathan, by all means plant our New Double Red Strain.

The trees arrived in extra good shape, compared to some other shipments I have received from other Nurseries. Thank you very much for the gift Roses. I think the trees have a wonderful root development. When I set this small orchard I got cheap one-year goods from a Tennessee Nursery. Some of the smallest never grew at all. Some just developed so slowly.

(Signed) FRANK P. MILLS, Marion, Ohio

The color print below is as true a reproduction of the real fruit as an artist's brush can paint. There is no exaggeration or attempt to mislead. You be the judge as to which to plant



Solid Red Delicious. Early Color, Late August

Common Delicious. Late Color, Late September

The new Red Delicious acquires its full color in late August, while the Common Delicious cannot be harvested before middle of September

Prof. G. S. Ralston, formerly associated with Virginia Hort. Extension Dept., congratulates us on Yorking

I hasten to congratulate your enterprise in appreciating and locating a selection of the York which gives the very much to be desired in high colored fruit. Knowing your keen attention to business and your devotion to improving the horticulture of Virginia, I would naturally expect you to seek a high colored "sport" of the York or any other Virginia variety.

(Signed) G. S. RALSTON, Gen. Manager,
Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.

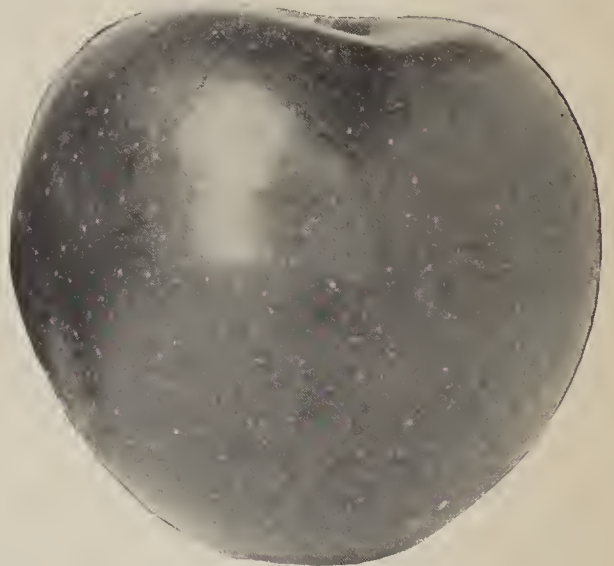
Excerpt from Extension Division News published by Virginia Department of Agriculture.

Plants and Plantings

Many people make the serious mistake of buying cheap plants, believing them to be "bargains." Too often this type of plant proves to be the most expensive in the end. Frequently, unreliable nurseries and salesmen who do not represent any particular nursery offer stock at prices far below that asked by reliable concerns. The result is usually stock of poor quality infested with insects and diseases and seldom true to name. Some general rules for purchasing nursery stock may be followed profitably.

1. Buy only from a reliable nursery. This does not mean that the nursery should be a large one but that it should be quite widely known and its stock have a good reputation.

2. Do not purchase stock from salesmen who do not represent reliable companies, who make exaggerated claims for their stock, or for future service. Certain salesmen guarantee to care for the trees, pruning and spraying, for a specified number of years; but this service is seldom, if ever, rendered, once the money is collected from the buyer.



Turley

APPLES—Winter Varieties—(Continued from page 7)

McINTOSH. One of the most popular red, Winter varieties in the New England States, where it is extensively planted. Not generally planted in Virginia and adjoining States because of maturing too early for Winter storage.

MOTHER. Medium sized red late Fall, early Winter export variety. One of the latest Apples to bloom. Seldom killed by late Spring frosts.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Medium to large, a clear pale yellow or green. For eating and cooking. Tree is not an early bearer but is hardy, prolific and long lived.

PARAGON. Resembles Mammoth Black Twig very much but is a better bearer.

RED ROME. Same as Rome Beauty, with the exception of color, being a solid, bright red, and coloring two weeks earlier. We strongly recommend planting the red sports in preference to common varieties. See page 8.

ROME BEAUTY. Uniformly large, smooth; shaded and striped with bright red. Flesh tender, keen. A splendid Winter variety that has not been given the credit it merits. Blooms late and seldom fails. Always sells for as much as most other standard varieties. We, however, recommend the New Red Rome instead. See page 8.

STAYMAN WINESAP. One of the best known, most popular commercial varieties. Medium to large; conical; yellowish green background, red striped. Flesh fine and crisp, highly flavored. One of the most delicious Apples grown. See page 8 for description of New Red Stayman, which has 100 percent more color.

SWEET PARADISE. Excellent quality; greenish yellow; sweet. Medium size.

TURLEY. A new Stayman Winesap with more color than the Stayman and can be harvested earlier. Tree is a vigorous grower and early bearer. Fruit does not crack on tree, as is sometimes the case with the Stayman. The Turley originated in Indiana and has proven extremely popular wherever it has been planted.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY. A native of the state; an Apple of which Virginia is proud. Late Fall and early Winter. Resembling Red Delicious in quality and shape, but much darker in color, better quality.

WINESAP. A variety that has probably done as much as any other Apple in winning a reputation for Virginia Apples on all the markets of the world. Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow, flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. November to May.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. Conical shaped, golden yellow Delicious somewhat resembling Grimes Golden but larger. An early, prolific bearer. Popular as a home orchard variety, as well as a profitable commercial Apple. Trees will often bear at two years of age.

YORK IMPERIAL. Undoubtedly the most extensively planted commercial Apple in the famous Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge area of Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Greenish yellow background, red striped cheek. Prolific bearer; excellent keeper. A large percentage of our York Apples are exported to the English and French markets. Until the Yorking was introduced, the York was Shenandoah Valley's most popular variety. However, we now strongly recommend planting the Yorking, a sport of the York, having twice as much color. See pages 4 and 5 for more complete description of the Yorking.

YORKING. A sport of the York Imperial, differing by being a solid red and coloring two weeks earlier. See Yorking in natural color on page 5.

An enclosing an additional order for Apple Trees as we are so well pleased with the ones received the past month.

(Signed) JOS. B. LYLE,
R. No. 4, Jonesboro, Tenn.

We are proud to say that we have never received prettier trees than the Yorking you just shipped us.

(Signed) E. D. NININGER,
The Nininger Orchards,
Roanoke, Va.

Order received perfect condition, and complete satisfaction.

(Signed) MABEL FOWLER,
R. No. 3, Box 163-D, Charleston, W. Va.

The shipment of trees arrived in good shape and must say they are as nice and clean a bunch of trees as I have ever seen. Find check enclosed for full amount.

(Signed) C. W. ECKENRODE,
314½ Nelson St.,
Roanoke, Va.



Red Rome

Professor Teske reports finding Yorking showing splendid color on August 22nd.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS State of Virginia

Mr. E. M. Quillen
Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc.
Waynesboro, Virginia

Blacksburg, Virginia
September 16, 1936

Dear Mr. Quillen:


In as much as I was interested in the early ripening of the Yorking, I was more than anxious to see the original Sporting branch early in the season in order to get a line on its early coloring and so through special effort, I was able to visit the tree the day before Senator Byrd's picnic. I was very glad indeed to have had the opportunity to visit this tree at this time, as it gave me the information that I desired as to its early coloring qualities.

The apples on the Sporting branch at that time showed a splendid color as compared with only a faint striping of the apples on the other parts of the tree. I believe that this would be a distinct advantage. The branch carried a splendid load of fruit and a considerable percent of the apples on the branch carried anywhere from 50 to 100 percent color on the date that I visited the tree.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

A. H. TESKE, Extension Horticulturist



The Golden Jubilee, which is a yellow freestone Peach of better qualities than the Elberta and ripening with the Carman, is proving extremely popular. The Shipper's Late Red, ripening a few days later than the Elberta and of better quality, larger, and a better shipper, is gaining in popularity.

The Hale is too much like the Elberta to offer any pronounced advantage. However, it is still in demand and possibly at the present time ranks second to the Elberta in the number of trees planted.

Better Markets

The rapid increase in the population of the South, caused by manufacturing coming to the South, has greatly strengthened our Southern markets. Good roads and trucks have made it possible for markets, large and small, to daily have fresh fruit from the orchard, increasing consumption. This has also made it advisable to plant a larger assortment of varieties ripening over a longer period. The future in Peach growing in suitable locations in Virginia and adjoining States is most encouraging.

It is Most Important to Start with Varieties Suited

for your market, and to start with the kind of tree with which you can obtain the best results. We have found that the old-time Native Seedling Peach affords the best root stock we can obtain and that our sandy loam soil grows a much more fibrous, vigorous root system than clay soil. We have also found that the only possible way to keep blocks of Peaches true to name is to frequently cut buds from bearing trees, which is made possible by our being located near the commercial Peach belt of Virginia, where we can not only cut buds from bearing orchards but can study the varieties to know what to grow and recommend. With these natural advantages and the experience we have had in growing millions of trees, we are able to grow and furnish trees of the highest quality and render the best of service.

Make Your Selection from the following Choice Varieties

ALTON. First early White Peach of good quality. Large, firm, red cheek, prolific bearer. Ideal to follow Red Bird where it is desired to have Peaches ripening in succession.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Large size, white skin with deep red cheek, white flesh, firm and fine flavor; heavy bearer. Best canning qualities of any Peach on the market, but too soft to have shipping qualities of Elberta and Hale. Tree vigorous and rapid grower. Fruit ripens early part of August. Freestone.

BRACKETT. An improved Elberta ripening a few days later; same size, better color and better quality. Will hang on the tree longer and will hold up for a longer time after being picked. Brackett is often marketed under the name Elberta, but buyers say it is the best Elberta ever handled.

CARMAN. One of the heaviest bearers, large size, creamy white, reddish cheek on sunny side; very tender flesh. Semi-cling. Profitable variety for commercial orchards. Ripens about middle of July.

CHAMPION. White semi-cling with red cheek. Will stand more cold when in bloom than most any variety known. It has been a money maker for the growers, but only profitable for local markets.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. An excellent home orchard variety because of its canning quality and Peachy flavor. Yellow, freestone, large and sweet.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. An old-time yellow freestone. Good quality and popular as a home orchard and roadside market variety. Late August.

EARLY ELBERTA. Sold largely on the reputation of the Standard Elberta. Two weeks earlier. Large, yellow freestone; fair quality; good shipper.

EARLY ROSE. Rich, delicious, sweet flavor. Attractive flaming cherry red. Very early.

ELBERTA. The most extensively planted Peach, serving as a standard from which the quality and ripening periods of other varieties are reckoned. While Elberta continues to be the leading commercial variety, earlier yellow freestone varieties of better quality are gaining in popularity. Until the newer varieties are better known, Elberta will continue to be the leader. See color illustration, page 12.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A Peach of the Elberta type ripening with Carman. Yellow, freestone; good shipper and better quality than Elberta. Golden Jubilee was introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station for the purpose of supplying the market with a yellow freestone at a time when other good Peaches are not available.

GREENSBORO. Large yellow with splashes of bright red. A beautiful Peach in appearance; flesh white; very juicy; good quality for an early Peach. Semi-cling. Very hardy in bud.

Peaches

Always in Demand

Peaches have been making money for growers in Virginia and adjoining States. The North Carolina Peach crop comes on the market after the Georgia crop has been cleaned up and most generally sells for good prices. Just as the North Carolina crop is being cleaned up, Virginia Peaches are beginning to appear on the market and have little competition, resulting in very satisfactory prices. The West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Peaches follow the Virginia crop and also are usually profitable to the growers.

The Peach

is one of the surest crops in this section and one of the most profitable. Peaches begin bearing within two or three years and are regular bearers unless they are Winterkilled, which seldom happens in the more favorable Peach sections. Even after the unusually cold Winters of 1933-34 and 1934-35, Virginia harvested a lot of Peaches which sold for good prices.

The Elberta Continues to Lead

as a commercial variety, but a special effort is being made to bring out yellow freestone varieties of better quality. The Brackett, which is an improved Elberta, is being favorably received as being an Elberta of better quality than the old and it is also a better shipper.



Golden Jubilee

HALE. A newer variety than the Elberta. Resembles the Elberta very much, is somewhat larger and has better shipping qualities. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color and compares favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained. Freestone.

HALE HAVEN. Large, yellow, freestone. A cross between the Hale and South Haven. One of the most promising new varieties. Originated by the Michigan Experimental Station. Ripens two weeks earlier than the Elberta.

HEATH CLING (White Heath, etc.). An old-time favorite clingstone, very much in demand for pickling and canning. Large, round, firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. Last of September to first of October.

HILEY. Seedling of and ripens a week before the Belle of Georgia. Superior quality, one of best shipping or canning varieties. Large white with red cheek, white flesh, heavy bearer, ripens last of July. Freestone.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Solid red clingstone, red to the stone, firm and juicy, medium to large. One of the best pickles grown, sure cropper. A long-lived tree. Especially popular in sections where other varieties are frost killed. September.

KRUMMEL (Krummel's October). Large, yellow, with red cheek. One of the best and most popular late freestones, ripening early in October.

LATE ELBERTA. Another Elberta, ripening about three weeks later and coming at a time when good Peaches are scarce; demands good prices.

MAYFLOWER. Medium size red clingstone of poor quality, but always sells because of being the first on the market. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

MIKADO. At last we have a yellow, semi-freestone Peach of good quality ripening 30 days ahead of Elberta. For years planters, nurserymen and Experiment Stations have been searching for such a Peach. Mikado not only meets the requirement for an early, yellow Peach, but would be a good Peach ripening any season. Plant Mikado to follow Red Bird. The New York Experiment Station reports Mikado best meeting the demands for a good early yellow Peach—the quality being even better than that of the Elberta.

RED BIRD. Firm, large, red clingstone, white meat. Ripens a few days later than Mayflower and in spite of its lacking quality, is a money maker. Even a better shipper than Elberta and because of earliness, sells much higher.

ROCHESTER. Practically a new variety in Virginia, but for some years it has been extremely popular in adjoining states. Yellow, freestone and early. Seems to combine the high quality of the Early Crawford with the production of the Elberta. Very hardy; seldom Winterkilled.

SALWAY. Large yellow with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy. One of the best late Peaches, ripening in September. Freestone.

SHIPPER'S LATE RED. Resembles Hale, ripening one week later than Elberta; larger, better quality and a better shipper. This promising variety originated in Indiana and is still new in Virginia and adjoining states. The oldest and largest plantings of this variety are in the vicinity of Romney, West Virginia, where it is most popular.

SLAPPY. Yellow freestone, medium size, sweet, highly flavored and one of the best canners. Ranks with Belle of Georgia as a local market Peach. We especially recommend the Slappy for the home orchard.

SOUTH HAVEN. Firm, yellow freestone. Good quality; medium size, good shipper. Ripens ten days ahead of Elberta. Recently introduced by the Michigan Experiment Station and has the promise of becoming an important commercial variety.

STUMP. Old-time, white Peach. Large, round, white with red cheek, flesh white, deliciously flavored and juicy. Freestone. Very large and splendid variety for home orchards.

VALIANT. A Canadian variety having good promise. Yellow freestone of Elberta type; good size, better quality and ten days earlier.

VEDETTE. Introduced by the Vineland Experiment Station of Ontario, Canada, to meet the requirements of an early, yellow, freestone Peach of better quality than Elberta. Resembles Elberta and ripens two weeks earlier.

SAVE YOUR PEACH TREES WITH PARADOW

Also saves time and labor. More effective and less injurious to the tree than removing borers by hand. 1 lb. treats 16 average sized trees. Write for further information on the use of Paradow.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE (Square System)

Distance	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
3 feet apart each way	4,840
5 feet apart each way	1,745
7 feet apart each way	888
10 feet apart each way	435
12 feet apart each way	305
15 feet apart each way	193
18 feet apart each way	134
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48
35 feet apart each way	35
40 feet apart each way	27

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are; number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Elberta

PEARS • A PROFITABLE FRUIT TO GROW

This delicious fruit, although not grown commercially in this section, is a splendid fruit to grow in the home orchard. In the farm home there is always room for a few trees. One of each of the varieties which we recommend will supply the city home with a generous amount of fruit for dessert and preserving.

BARTLETT. The best seller of the early Pears. Large, rich, golden yellow; thin skinned, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Tree a strong grower, bears young and abundantly.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Very good quality, usually the first on the market. Lemon yellow faintly splashed with crimson.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, juicy Pear. Strong grower and good bearer. Very hardy but prefers a sunny location. September and October.

GARBER. Rapid grower, good quality. Splendid where assortment is demanded. Ripens in September.

KIEFFER. The best seller of all late Pears. Profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; of extraordinary size and beauty.

KOONCE. Early, strong, upright grower. Has produced crops when others were killed by frost. Medium size, yellow with carmine cheek, heavy bearer, blight-resistant. July and August.

SECKEL (Sugar Pear). Small, rich golden brown; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Regarded as the standard of excellence among Pears

Kiefer



C H E R R I E S



Greenwood

GOVERNOR WOOD (Wax). The early Wax Cherry. Light yellow; extremely sweet, juicy, rich flavor. Good size, finest quality. Tree vigorous and productive. A variety no home orchard should be without.

LAMBERT. Large, dark purple, sweet, firm and rich. Enormous annual crop, splendid quality.

NAPOLÉON (Wax). The large, late golden variety of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for a market variety; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in June.

New Varieties of Sweet Cherries

GREENWOOD. Very large, dark purple. Firm, good shipper. Often tops the New York market. The Greenwood is extremely popular in Albemarle County, Virginia, where it is the leading commercial variety. Its one fault is that it will crack and rot during a wet season.

HACKETT. Another favorite in Albemarle County, Virginia, having the reputation of selling for the highest prices of any Cherry grown in Virginia, due to its earliness, being the first Cherry to ripen. Dark purple, sweet, excellent quality, good shipper.

Find a Ready Market

There are few better fruits than the Cherries and very few fruits more easily grown. Up until the past few years, Cherries had not been commercially grown in the East, but large canneries have been offering good prices for improved Cherries and more have been planted the past ten years than ever before. The new process of freezing and storing Cherries, thus preserving them for future sale, has also been an important factor in widening the market for Cherries, and growers are finding this a profitable fruit.

Cherries are divided into two distinct types, the Sours and the Sweets. The Sours are more generally grown and better known in the South. The Sour varieties can be grown in most any kind of soil that will grow Apples. They come into bearing when young and require little attention. The Large Montmorency and Early Richmond are the most popular of the Sour varieties.

The Sweet varieties are not yet so well known in the South, but can be successfully grown in most of our Southern states. The Sweet varieties are the best commercially. Our Virginia Sweet Cherries are among the first to come on the market and always demand a fancy price. Gov. Wood (Wax), Napoleon (Wax), Black Tartarian, Lambert and Bing are the best known and most popular, but the Hackett and Greenwood, which are commercially grown in Albemarle County, are demanding considerable attention in other localities.

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND (English Pie Cherry). An old time choice Sour variety exceedingly productive and reliable, with dark red fruits of medium size, sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

LARGE MONTMORENCY. The largest and best of the Sour varieties, and the most extensively planted commercial variety. A Cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. An upright grower, hardy, heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond.

SWEET CHERRIES

BING. The grand new Sweet Cherry, originated in Oregon. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality.

BLACK TARTARIAN. One of the best sweet Cherries. Purplish red cherries of medium size and excellent quality. Trees are fruitful, healthy and regular bearers.



Large Montmorency

PLUMS *The Easy-to-Grow Fruit*

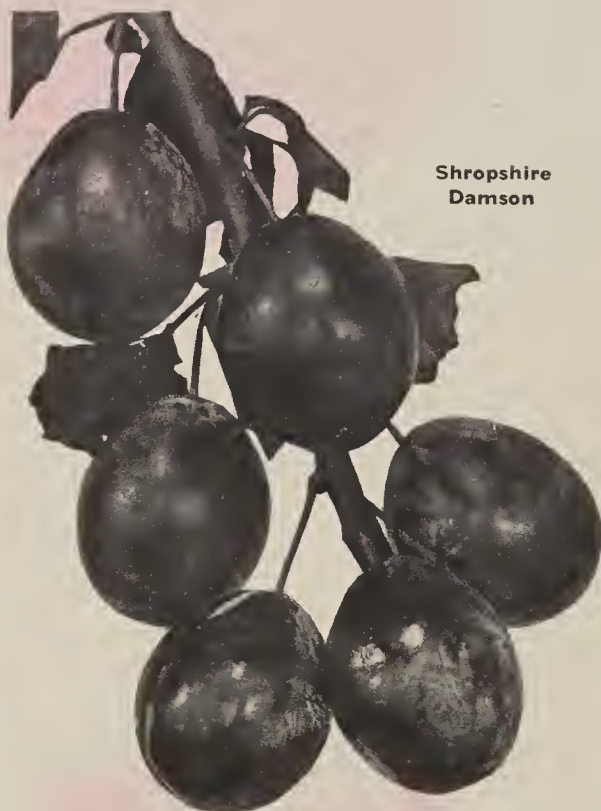
The Plum delights in a cool, not too dry situation, and good rich soil. Plant trees 15 to 20 feet apart in rows. The varieties we offer have been thoroughly tested, and are standbys. These may be relied upon to furnish crops of this delicious fruit.

ABUNDANCE. One of the well known Japanese varieties. Lemon yellow ground, over spread with bright cherry, a heavy bloomer; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly aromatic; abundant and annual bearer; vigorous, upright grower. August.

BURBANK. A long-standing favorite. The best of the Japs for this climate. Large, nearly globular, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; deep yellow flesh, very sweet, with a peculiar, agreeable flavor. A straggling grower, usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens in August.



Abundance



Shropshire
Damson

GERMAN PRUNE. A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Hardy and in constant demand. Moderate grower, September.

GREEN GAGE. An old-fashioned favorite once found in every garden, well known in all sections, and a good seller in this vicinity. Still retains a high reputation second to none of the new and improved varieties.

ITALIAN PRUNE. The Italian or Fellenburg is the largest, best, and one of the most widely grown of all Prunes. Long, oval shape, rich purplish black; almost dark wine color, overspread with a thick blue bloom. It is a very large size, flesh firm, yellow, aromatic, juicy, rich, sweet and very good to best quality. Fine flavor for dessert and cooking. Keeps and ships well. Succeeds everywhere except in the more Southern states. Late bloomer.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. This variety has been a standard for years and is the most extensively planted Plum in this section. Trees are upright in character of growth and usually bear great crops when given congenial soil. Succeeds everywhere Plums will grow. Sure demand at local markets.

WICKSON. Very large, deep maroon red; popular Japanese variety; flesh very firm, yellow, cling, sub-acid, rich. An excellent variety, but too often a shy bearer.

QUINCES

Of late the Quince is attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning. It flourishes in any good soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

ORANGE or APPLE. Large, orange shaped, fine, golden, firm flesh of excellent flavor. The finest of the old varieties. Trees bear when young; are very productive. Best known of all the Quinces. Good market prices.

CHAMPION. Flavor equal to that of the Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later. Strong tree, free grower, more like an Apple than a Quince, usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, free from hard spots or cores found in other varieties.

APRICOTS

Apricots are not extensively grown in the East, yet they are more easily grown than Peaches and will stand an even lower temperature than Peaches without being injured in the bud. They can be profitably grown commercially almost anywhere Peaches will succeed. Apricots should at least be grown for home use. We offer the **HARDY RUSSIAN** variety, a native of Kansas, where even Peaches are not hardy. If you can grow Peaches, by all means plant some Apricots.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine is another delicious fruit too seldom grown in the East. The Nectarine is scarcely more than a fuzzless Peach. The tree, habits, and the quality of the fruit are very much like those of the Peach with the exception of the fruit being smooth like a Plum.

Great improvements have been made in the varieties of Nectarines in the last few years. We are for the first time offering the **SURE-CROP**, a New Zealand variety recently imported to this country by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The fruit is large, bright red, and has a very pleasant flavor. The tree is hardy and productive. The flesh of the fruit is white, juicy, fine grained, tender, sweet, aromatic, and very good in quality.

The **SURE-CROP** has been thoroughly tested out by the New York Fruit Testing Association and is pronounced the best white flesh Nectarine so far planted on the station grounds. If you can grow Peaches, there is no reason why you should not grow Nectarines.

They were the best lot of Peach Trees I have ever seen.

(Signed) W. R. GLAGLE,
Jan. 6, 1937 Virgilina, Va.



Nectarine

CURRANTS • *Fine for Jelly*

The Currant is one of the most popular home fruits. They do not offer the possibility for commercial growing that some other fruits do in this section, but every home garden should have a few plants. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow.

RED CROSS. A good, vigorous growing bush. Large berries, clusters of good size, perfection in quality, excellent for culinary purposes.

WILDER. Clusters above medium length and berries large, bright red, of excellent quality, with mild, sub-acid flavor; ripens early and is a good keeper.

GOOSEBERRIES *FINE FOR PIES*

These varieties are characterized by extra hardiness, enabling them to succeed well where more tender English sorts succumb to disease. Useful for cooking when green or ripe, and good for canning.

DOWNING. A large, handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. Bush upright, robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family or market use.

HOUGHTON. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth; not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size, smooth, pale red and tender.



Currants

RHUBARB

Every gardener likes a dozen or so bunches of Rhubarb. It does well here, but many planters have neglected planting. A few commercial gardeners near the cities have found it profitable commercially. Rhubarb affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, as recommended for Asparagus. Plant 4 feet apart each way.

VICTORIA. Immense long stalks of a cherry red color. A most popular variety. Our stock entirely made up of strong, vigorous roots, assuring immediate sturdy growth.



Gooseberries

ASPARAGUS

We cannot imagine any plant more easily grown than Asparagus, its chief requirement being a deep, fertile soil.

When grown commercially, Asparagus is planted in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. When grown for home use, it may be planted in a bed or border.

We grow and offer exclusively the **NEW, PEDIGREED WASHINGTON VARIETY** which is resistant to rust.

100 plants will furnish your table with fresh Asparagus Tips for 6 weeks in early Spring.

FIGS

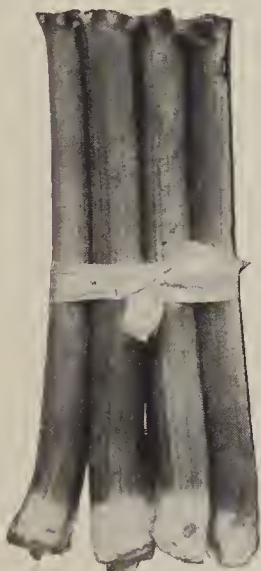
Figs have been very little planted in this section, but are becoming better known and the demand for them is constantly increasing. The Celestial is the most popular variety, with the Brown Turkey as second.

CELESTIAL. Hardest and most popular of all Figs. Can be grown far outside the usual limits of culture; prolific. Medium size; pale violet with bloom; sweet and excellent.

BROWN TURKEY. Large; dark brown skin covered with thick blue bloom; flesh red, very delicious flavor. One of the hardest varieties.

BOHEMIAN HORSERADISH

A new introduction, finer grained and considered much better than the old variety.



Rhubarb

Culture of Small Fruits

Bramble fruits like Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries, etc., should have all wood (older than the previous season's growth) cut out close to the ground each Spring and the past season's growth should be trimmed back to 3 to 4 feet in height. All of the old canes should be removed and should be burned.

Mulching of Currants and Gooseberries will give good results. A Strawberry bed should have a light coating of coarse hay, or straw, that is free from weed seed, after the ground has frozen 2 inches deep, and in the Spring just about the time growth starts, this covering should be raked between the rows and allowed to remain there until the fruit has been harvested. Then it should be removed and cultivation be resumed.



Asparagus

Write for Price List on Vegetable Plants

GRAPES UNIVERSAL FAVORITES

Grow With Little Care—Bear Fruit Every Year

No fruit has gained more favor in the last few years for commercial planting than Grapes. There has always been a good demand for Grapes in the home vineyards, but now Grapes are being extensively planted commercially. Our soil and climate here seem to be especially adapted to growing Grapes and we are near enough to the Eastern markets so that Grapes can be delivered in good condition and they demand very satisfactory prices. No city lot or farm should be without Grapes; at least a few vines at the corners of the building or around the fence; still better a nice arbor of a dozen or so vines to shade the walk.

Grapes can be grown in most any fertile soil, offer quick returns, and you are almost sure of yearly crops.

BRIGHTON (Red). A good commercial variety, but self sterile. Handsome red fruits of high quality. Vine is vigorous growing, productive and adaptable as to soils.

CACO (Red). This variety combines the good qualities of both its parents, the Catawba and Concord, and is now known as the very best red Grape grown. The large, handsome fruit is borne in complete bunches and is a rich wine red color; the flesh is tender, sweet and delightfully flavored.

CATAWBA (Red). A leading Grape in juice-making regions and one of the best known and most widely grown of the red varieties.

CHAMPAGNE (Amber). A delicious flavored amber colored Grape. Produces large compact bunches. Vine is strong grower, producing fruit at an early age. It is one of the best on our list.

CONCORD (Blue). Decidedly the most popular grape in America, as it adapts itself to varying conditions. Bunch is large, shouldered and compact. Flesh juicy, sweet and tender; excellent flavor. Strong vine, healthy, hardy, productive. The most reliable and profitable market variety.

DELAWARE (Red). The exquisite little American dessert Grape. Handsome, reliable, very highest quality with an unmatched spiciness and sweetness. Often referred to as "The Winter Grape," as the bunches often hang on the vine until freezing weather.

FREDONIA (Blue). Early blue Grape. Larger bunches and more prolific than the Moore's Early.

IVES (Blue). This is one of the outstanding wine Grapes. Close set on the bunches, rather a heavy producer. Planted heavily before prohibition for the wineries.

LUCILE (Red). A bright red Grape with a spicy, foxy flavor.

LUTIE (Red). New. The new Southern Grape of excellent quality and one of the most satisfactory varieties for this part of the country; large bunches, dark red, medium to large berries, super sweet and excellent quality. Ripens after Moore's Early and hangs on vines until Concord comes in.



Fredonia



Caco



Portland

MOORE'S EARLY (Blue). One of the very best early blue Grapes. Clusters medium size; berry very large. Ripens nearly two weeks before Concord, and is about the same quality.

NIAGARA (White). The most valuable all white Grape. Clusters large and handsome, completely filled with large berries. Skin thin and tough. Flesh pulpy, tender, sweet and delightful, with an individual flavor and aroma.

NORTON (Red). Medium sized wine colored wine Grape. Especially popular in Piedmont Virginia, where before prohibition days it was extensively grown. It is now coming back as a wine Grape.

ONTARIO (White). A new white, early Grape which promises to be more popular in many respects than the Niagara. Vine vigorous grower and prolific; fruit of excellent quality.

PORTLAND (White). New early white Grape. Earlier than the Niagara. Should be planted in every home vineyard because of its earliness and excellent quality.

SHERIDAN (Black). A new variety destined to rival Concord. It extends the season a week longer; with larger, more compact bunches; flavor sweeter, skin tougher, keeps longer and ships better.

WORDEN (Black). Big compact bunches of extra large, thin skinned berries, quality equal to Concord but because of thin skin, not so good a shipper. Ripens five to ten days earlier than Concord.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. An excellent fungus spray.

BLUEBERRIES

A wholesome, native fruit which has within recent years been greatly improved and brought into prominence. Our numerous, famous varieties of Apple have been produced from the small Crabs, our many delicious varieties of Grapes are results of improving on the native wild Grapes, just as the improved, named varieties of Blueberries have been produced by research and cross breeding of the native varieties found growing wild in the mountains of the eastern part of the United States.

Numerous varieties have been produced and offered, but three appear to meet all requirements. There is no need to plant more when the best may be had in three varieties, providing for pollenization and fruit ripening at various seasons. We recommend and offer the following varieties:

CABOT. The earliest bearing variety, a handsome, treelike shrub, will attain a height of 6-7 ft.; fruit is delicious, large, very blue. Fruit is borne in flat clusters.

PIONEER. Grows taller than the Cabot. Berries same size and color as Cabot, equally sub-acid and delicious. Foliage turns bronzy-red in the Fall and remains on for a long time. Medium late. Fruit is borne in Grape-like clusters or spikes.

RUBEL. This is our latest bearing variety. A prolific bearer of slightly smaller berries, more tart than the above varieties. Makes a shapely, dense bush. Fine for shrubbery borders or as a background for the other varieties.

RASPBERRIES

Home-grown Raspberries are always the sweetest. In this locality, Raspberries grown for the markets have possibilities of paying well.

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain best results. Varieties that root from the tip should be planted 2½ to 3½ feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance, according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties.

CHIEF (Red). Latham's only rival. Our latest red Raspberry of real merit. Extremely hardy and mosaic-resistant, and we consider it superior to Latham. Ten days earlier than Latham, will out-yield Latham, and almost equal in size, with better quality.

CUMBERLAND (Black). Largest Black Raspberry known; unusually strong grower, perfectly hardy, with large, oval, glossy black, firm fruit. The most popular black.

PLUM FARMER (Black). Standard American blackcap. Hardy, evenly ripened crops of large size marketable fruits.

CUTHBERT (Red). One of the most popular reds, but it has now been surpassed by both the Latham and Chief.

LATHAM (Red). The berries are large, dark red, and of uniform size. Commences bearing usually the first year. Covers an extra long fruiting season. Vigorous. Perfectly hardy in all parts of the country.

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. Canes very strong, vigorous, hardy and will endure severest cold without injury. Everbearing and exceptionally prolific. First of the crop comes very early. The only successful and profitable "Everbearing" Raspberry.



New Boysenberry



Thornless Youngberry

STRAWBERRIES—For the Home and Market

YOU WILL GET BETTER RESULTS WITH OUR EXTRA STRONG PLANTS

Strawberries always command good prices on the market and are easily grown. They will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. The soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth and enriched with stable manure or good commercial fertilizer before planting. For large plantings, plants should be set in rows 3½ feet apart and 18 inches apart in the row. They may be grown closer together in the small gardens. The first year after planting the runners should be trained onto the row, thereby forming a solid mat. Strawberry plants should have a covering of leaves or straw through the Winter which should remain on in the Spring. This will help to keep the fruit clean.

We grow Strawberries for plants only and ours are not to be compared with those taken from bearing patches where they were allowed to stand several years in stiff soil without being cultivated. Our Strawberry plants are transplanted to new soil each season and, therefore, are far superior to the low priced plants from bearing patches. The advantage of using these new plants from the nursery row will be apparent when the first crop comes in, for it will more than offset the first cost of the plants. Our deep, sandy loam soil is especially adapted for growing Strawberries, for the plants develop exceptionally fine root systems.

GEM. The most valuable Everbearing yet introduced. Planted side by side with Mastodon produced five times as many berries, and more plants. Our objection to the old Everbearing varieties was that the berries were too scattered, which is not the case with the Gem. With us it started bearing in May after being transplanted in April and bore continually throughout the Summer. No sooner than one crop was harvested, bloom for another crop was appearing. The berries are large and of excellent quality, somewhat rounder than Mastodon and a brighter red. Up until the Gem was introduced, we hesitated to recommend any Everbearing Strawberry as a commercial proposition but do not hesitate to recommend this one for commercial culture as well as being the ideal berry for the home garden.

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberries are being planted for commercial use more extensively now than heretofore. Blackberries should receive much the same general treatment as Raspberries. The pruning should be governed by the growth and should be severe. Pinch back the shoots when they have reached a height of 3 or 4 feet.

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive and to bring on the market the highest price of all Blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality.

ELDORADO. Very hardy and vigorous canes, their yield is enormous. Large, jet black berries in large clusters and ripen well together; very sweet, melting, no hard core.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

The first to ripen. Ten days earlier than Blackberries. Brings a big price on any market and makes real profits for the grower. Of the Blackberry type but produced on a trailing vine instead of an upright bush. Very hardy and disease-resistant. Berries are extra large, lustrous black, sweet juicy. Unexcelled for canning.

THE SENSATIONAL BOYSENBERRY

A distinct new variety of vine berry produced by a cross between Loganberry, Raspberry and Blackberry. Very hardy, having withstood temperatures of 15 degrees below zero; near drought resistant. A heavy producer of immense size, sweet and delicious berries with but very few seeds. Fruit hangs on many days when ripe. Vines start bearing the next year after planting and continue many years. Berries are extremely large, many measuring two inches long.

THORNLESS YOUNGBERRY

(U. S. Patent No. 4)

A new patented fruit which has advantage of the Standard Youngberry by being thornless. A cross between the Dewberry and Loganberry. Very vigorous grower. Abundant bearer. Should be in every home garden, as well as it is a most promising commercial fruit.

BLUEBERRIES

An old fruit, much improved, and now a profitable crop. See page 16 or more complete description.



Gem Strawberry

(STRAWBERRIES CONTINUED ON PAGE 18)



Dorsett Strawberry

STRAWBERRIES

Early Varieties

BLAKEMORE. Extra early, ripening 4 or 5 days before Premier. Introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture. A cross between Premier and Missionary. Berries are bright red and resemble Premier.

DORSETT. Berries are very firm—firmer than the Premier—and are a beautiful light red in color, holding their color, and for this reason, together with their attractive shape and extra fine quality, will undoubtedly become the leading commercial variety. Developed and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ripens with Premier but is more prolific.

FAIRFAX. Exceptionally firm, bright red, early berry which can be left on vine several days after ripening. Fairfax was produced and introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, along with Dorsett, both of which have met with a warm reception with berry growers wherever tested. Ripens with Premier but over a longer period.

KLONDYKE. Dark red berries, uniform in shape and size, mild and delicious.

PREMIER. Leading early berry. Premier is as nearly frostproof as any Strawberry can be. It is unusually healthy, being free from leaf spot and other diseases. Large, bright red, firm berries of fine texture and flavor.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

GEM. See page 17.

MASTODON. Up until the Gem was introduced, was the most extensively planted and most popular Everbearer. For the benefit of those who insist on planting the Mastodon, we still grow them, but we have found Gem such a tremendous improvement over all other Everbearing varieties that we recommend the Gem exclusively.

HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES.—Spring is the best time to set Strawberries in this latitude. They will succeed in any good soil. Plow or spade land deeply before planting. Use spade for planting, pushing it into full depth where plant will set. Press to one side, insert root and spread out fan shape and hanging down full length (see illustration). Remove spade and press dirt around roots by pressing with foot on each side of plant. Leave loose soil around plants. Set plants 18 inches apart in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart. Train runners lengthwise, allowing new sets to root 5 or 6 inches apart. As soon as ground freezes cover lightly with hay or straw and remove just enough in the Spring to allow plants to come up.

WHEN TO PLANT.—We occasionally have inquiries for plants to be delivered in August or September, just when the old plants are sending out runners, making new plants. It would not be to either your or our interest for us to sell you old plants. We recommend Spring planting but if you insist, we will make delivery in the Fall just as soon as new plants mature—not earlier than October 15th.

Mid-Season and Late Varieties

AROMA. This well known sort is more largely planted as a commercial berry, and it has been one of our best sellers.

BIG JOE (JOE JOHNSON). A mid-season to late variety. Has good size, fine flavor and color. Berry is firm and yields well.

HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES



TOO DEEP TOO SHALLOW JUST RIGHT

NUT TREES *Bring Profitable Crops*

Two English Walnuts Pay Taxes on a 50 Acre Farm

That is a pretty good income from two trees and we believe it makes Nut tree planting well worth while. There are plenty of waste spaces which can be put to work growing Nut trees.

WALNUTS

BLACK WALNUT. Until the past few years no one here thought of planting Black Walnuts as there were plenty of them growing wild, there was no demand for the nuts and the wood was of little value. However, the nuts have now become very profitable and growing them for the wood would be a very profitable investment. Planters are now beginning to plant groves of Black Walnuts.

ENGLISH WALNUT. This has never been commercially planted in Virginia, although we have found trees scattered about all over the state which are bearing prolifically, and the nuts are of as good quality as can be found anywhere in the United States. Planters are becoming more interested in this profitable variety. In one instance two trees on a 50-acre farm near Waynesboro have paid all the farm taxes for the past ten years. The English Walnut bears as early as an Apple, and requires very little attention. Order your trees this year and get your share of profits from these English Walnuts.

JAPANESE WALNUTS. Are rank, vigorous growers and begin bearing from three to five years. Nuts are pointed and have reasonably thin hulls.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHINESE CHESTNUTS. Larger than our Native American Chestnuts. Just as sweet and more prolific. Start bearing young. Usually three large nuts to each bur. Burs begin to burst from four to six weeks earlier than American Chestnuts.

PAPER SHELL PECANS. Large, oblong thin shell nuts. Trees make comfortable shade and bear profitable crops but are not recommended north of Virginia.

SEEDS

We do not attempt to grow and carry a complete line of field and grain seeds, but grow some varieties on which we can often save our customers money. Send us a list of your requirements and ask for quotations.



English Walnut



Entrance to Boxwood Gardens, a branch of the Waynesboro Nurseries, located on the Jefferson Highway between Waynesboro and Charlottesville, Virginia.

ORNAMENTAL and FLOWERING SHRUBS

Notice any well planted place which has a great deal of charm and you will find the backbone of the planting is made up of Ornamental Shrubs. Not only are they within the reach of everyone, being reasonably priced, but they are invaluable for the purpose they serve. About the foundation of buildings to soften lines and harsh corners, along the edge of the property to define the edge of the lot and to tie up the grounds into an attractive picture; in beds along the drive, along banks or tumbling over slopes, there are a thousand and one places needing shrubs.

Our list of shrubs was made up to provide varieties for every purpose, at the same time confining the list to varieties which may be satisfactorily planted any place in the South. We have included in the description the ultimate size of each variety to assist you in choosing the right variety for the right place. On page 22 you will find practical suggestions in the choice of shrubs.

Before describing the varieties we want to point out to the shrub buyer a very important consideration as to the quality and value of Waynesboro grown shrubs. Our soil, climate and cultural methods enable us to offer you strong, healthy plants which have more roots and better tops than the average shrubs listed at the same age or height. We can guarantee that you will be well pleased with any of our stock and that you will get values actually greater than what you expect.

Planting—As a general rule, we advise planting shrubs 3 feet apart. This is an average planting, but for immediate effects it is sometimes advisable to crowd them closer, especially the low-growing varieties.

Spraying—Space does not permit our giving complete spray information and neither do we carry a full line of spray materials, but we do attempt to carry spray materials and controls for the most common plant diseases and enemies. On page 12 we offer PARADOW, which controls Peach Tree Borers. See page 27 for SUNOCO, an oil spray for controlling scale and red spider. You can grow beautiful Roses with TRI-GEN. See page 32. POMO-GREEN, found on page 33, is also an excellent Rose Spray.

Fertilizing—Vigorous shrubs, properly planted, serve as the beginning of satisfactory results, but to obtain complete satisfaction plants must have suitable plant food from time to time. A fertilizer which may be ideal for one crop may prove destructive to another. Be cautious and use only tested and approved fertilizers. Bone Meal is recommended as a general fertilizer and is safe. See page 22. Peat Moss is no more than a soil conditioner, but is most helpful in loosening hard soils and holding moisture. See page 25. Good Grass Seed and a properly prepared seed bed are essential to a beautiful sod, but a suitable lawn fertilizer is also important. See page 40.

ORNAMENTAL AND FLOWERING SHRUBS

ABELIA

Grandiflora. One of the most beautiful, popular and satisfactory Broad-leaved Evergreens. The graceful, drooping stems and branches are covered with dark, glossy leaves which in Winter assume a metallic green. From the middle of May until frost this plant produces an immense quantity of tubular white flowers, flushed pink, about an inch long, which are borne in clusters. For single specimens, for groups, or for a hedge, we recommend this plant. Hardy as far north as Philadelphia. Grows 4 to 6 ft. See color illustration below.

ALMOND (Prunus)

Dwarf Doubleflowering Almond (Prunus japonica florepleno). 2 to 4 ft. These are small branching shrubs covered early in the season before the leaves appear, with small, double, rose colored and white flowers borne in great profusion. We offer both pink and white varieties. See color illustration this page.

ARALIA

Acanthopanax pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia). 6-8 ft. Yellow. June. This is an unusually hardy shrub, thriving in very adverse soil and city conditions. It will grow under the shade of trees where all else fails. The flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very attractive.

ALTHAEA (Hibiscus syriacus)

These are tall, slender shrubs, 6 to 8 ft. in height that do well under congested city conditions and other places where some of the woody plants fail to grow. The blossom period usually starts in July and extends to September. Althaeas are greatly used for hedge and screen purposes.

We can furnish this useful shrub in the following selected varieties:

- Single Blue (coelestis)
- Double Pink (anemonaeflorus)
- Single Pink (elegantissima)
- Double Purple (purpureus plenus)
- Double Red (Boule de Feu)
- Single Red (rubis)
- Double White (Jeanne d'Arc)
- Single White (Snowdrift)



Beautybush

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Redleaved Barberry (Berberis atropurpurea). A new, redleaved Japanese Barberry, similar in all respects to the green-leaved variety but when planted in the full sun will develop rich, lustrous bronze red leaves which become more brilliant and spectacular through Summer and change to shades of vivid orange, scarlet and red in the Fall. Unequalled in color value. Red berries remain all Winter. See color illustration below.

Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii). Handsome foliage of bright green, oval-shaped leaves which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in Autumn and which remain on until late Fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries, which hang until well into Winter. Used for foundation planting, group planting and hedges. Can be trimmed.

NOTE: See page 28 for varieties Evergreen Barberry.



Flowering Almond

BEAUTYBUSH

(*Kolkwitzia amabilis*)

This handsome, new shrub comes from China and central Asia. Long arching branches covered in the Spring with clusters of small, tubular pink flowers resembling Abelia. Useful for the shrub border and for high foundation planting. See color illustration this page.

BUCKTHORN

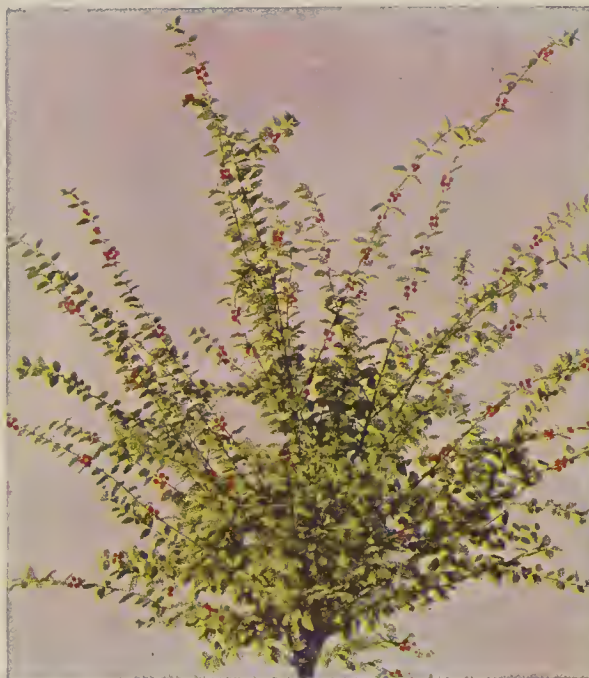
Handsome deep green foliage, black berries.

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*)

Winter Honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*). Fragrant, small flowers in early Spring. Scarlet fruits in early Summer. A broad, many-branched shrub with excellent foliage retained well into the Winter. Height 6 to 8 ft.

Bush - honeysuckle (*Lonicera morrowi*). A shrub with wide spreading branches 4 to 6 ft. tall, producing a profusion of creamy white flowers early in the Spring followed in Summer by a mass of bright red fruit. Very decorative.

Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*). 7-9 ft. Pink. April. This is very attractive in blossom being one of the few early pink-flowering shrubs. Has bright red berries that stay on all Summer. Useful for hedges and back-grounds.



Coralberry Chenaulti
(See page 21)

BUTTERFLYBUSH (Buddleia)

Of quick, bushy growth; when the lovely bloom spikes begin to appear in July the shrub is a perfect, well branched specimen which continues to bloom profusely until late Fall.

Each variety with the exception of the Azure Fairy should be pruned back near the ground each Winter to insure a uniform shrub and good bloom.

Azure Fairy (*Alternifolia*). Most hardy of the Buddleia. A weeping fountain of beauty. Midsummer and Fall. Drooping lilac-purple flower spikes often measuring 18 in. A valuable new hardy shrub. (Butterflybush Continued on Page 21)



Redleaved Barberry



Japanese Flowering Quince
(See page 23)



Abelia grandiflora

BUDDLEIA—Cont.

Hartwegi. (Offered now for the first time). This new variety has proved its superior hardiness; is a thifty, compact bush with extra heavy, dark green foliage. Its value as a cut flower is outstanding. The bright lavender flowers, are densely set on the panicles which open complete from the tip downwards.

Ile de France. A sensational new variety, of more uniform moderate growth, and greater brilliance of color in the bloom. Thick flower spikes 6 to 9 in. long, sweetly fragrant; rosy purple with a deep violet suffusion. See color illustration this page.

Magnifica. Flower spikes 10 in. in length by 3 in. in diameter are not unusual. Color deep violet rose or lavender.

CHINESE BEAUTYBERRY**(Callicarpa purpurea)**

Violet lilac berries early Fall; pendulous medium growth; 2 to 3 ft.

CORALBERRY CHENAULTI**(Symphoricarpos racemosus chenaulti)**

New hybrid Coralberry, much better than the old variety. A strong grower and a prolific bearer of coral red fruit which hangs on until Midwinter. Makes an excellent compact, berried hedge. See color illustration on page 20.

COTONEASTER

Peking (Cotoneaster acutifolia). A dense growing shrub with small, oval, glossy, dark green leaves. Absolutely hardy and stands partial shade. Heavy deep green leaves. Pink flowers followed by jet black berries which hang on all Winter. Splendid in shrub plantings. Height 6 to 8 ft.

CRAPEMYRTLE**(Lagerstroemia indica)**

A Southern plant not hardy north of Baltimore, but should be used in every park, roadside planting and home grounds in Dixie. Our Northern friends go wild over this magnificent plant with its profusion of bloom and lustrous green foliage. It attracts attention in any landscape. We can furnish in **Pink, Red, and Purple.**

The Crapemyrtle is more difficult to transplant than many shrubs and is slow in starting new growth after being transplanted. Be certain to prune back severely when transplanting and have patience. We recommend Spring planting. See color illustration below; also Shrub Table on page 22.

CRATAEGUS

Hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha). In England the Hawthorn is known as the May Tree. It is one of the most popular dwarf trees in American gardens. Height 12 to 14 feet. We can furnish in **Double Pink, Red and White.**

Paul's Scarlet Thorn (Crataegus oxyacantha pauli). One of the most beautiful of the Flowering Thorns. A large shrub or small tree with spreading branches. Flowers bright scarlet. Early Summer. See color illustration this page.

Washington Thorn (Crataegus cordata). White flowers during Summer but most noted for its bright red fruit, and scarlet foliage in the late Fall. Grows to a height of 12 to 15 feet.

DESMODIUM

Desmodium penduliflorum (Sweet Pea Shrub). From August to October this shrub is covered with large clusters of rose and purple pea shaped flowers, flowering at a time when few shrubs are in bloom. Very attractive.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia, Dwarf (Deutzia gracilis). Dwarf, slender, arched branched shrub. 2 ft. in height. White flowers in great masses.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester (Deutzia scabra). Tall growing. Double, light pink flowers. See color illustration this page.

Deutzia, Tall Growing (Deutzia crenata). Popular shrub. Double light pink flowers appearing in May and June in great profusion.

DOGWOOD (Cornus)

Dogwood, Golden Stem (Cornus lutea). Golden yellow twigs, white blossoms, white berries. A splendid shrub to place in combination with Redstem Dogwood. An unusual lawn decorative sort. 6 to 8 ft.

Dogwood, Redstem (Cornus stolonifera). A spreading shrub with bright reddish purple branches, attaining a height of 4 to 6 ft. Flowers creamy white in dense, flat-topped clusters; berries white; remarkably showy.

Dogwood, Pinkflowering (Cornus florida rubra). Even more popular than the White and especially attractive when planted with the Whiteflowering. At one time was very expensive but now within the reach of every property owner. See illustration in color on page 24.

Dogwood, Whiteflowering (Cornus florida). Virginia State Flower and has been extensively planted within the past few years. White blossoms early May. Difficult to transplant unless nursery grown and root pruned. See illustration on page 22.

DOUBLEFLOWERING PEACH**(Amygdalus persica)**

A most popular small, ornamental tree. Foliage and growth similar to the fruiting variety, but blossoms are much larger and double. Blooms appear before foliage.

Can furnish in **Pink, Red, and White.**

Butterfly Bush, Ile de France



Paul's Scarlet Thorn

EUONYMUS

Euonymus alatus (Burningbush). An unusual shrub. Upright, dwarf habit, compact, horizontal, spreading branches with a unique, corky, winged growth, covering small, rich green, pointed leaves; tiny chocolate colored flowers followed by red berries. Leaves turn scarlet in Fall. Fine for massing. Grows 6 to 8 ft.



Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Forsythia spectabilis
(See page 22)

Crapemyrtle

Hydrangea Hills of Snow
(See page 22)

GOLDENBELL (Forsythia)

Arching Forsythia (Forsythia intermedia). Short leaved, earliest blooming, broadest bushing; the long canes drooping so as to make a solid bank of brilliant green foliage. The best general purpose type.

Fortune Forsythia (Forsythia fortunei). Vigorous, upright, arched branches with drooping yellow flowers often with twisted petals appearing in Spring before the leaves. 8 to 10 ft.

Golden Bell (Forsythia viridissima). This is often called Greenstemmed Golden Bell. 6 to 8 ft. Yellow. April. This is one of the best of the Golden Bells



White Flowering Dogwood
(See page 21)

Weeping Forsythia (Forsythia suspensa). Native of China, long, graceful arched branches with dark green, lustrous leaves, persisting until frost. Great yellow flowers in profusion. 6 to 8 ft. tall.

FORSYTHIA spectabilis

Most spectacular and most beautiful of all Forsythias. A medium, upright grower. Stems completely covered with masses of large, deep yellow blossoms before the foliage appears. A most valuable new Shrub. See color illustration on page 21

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY

8 to 10 feet tall. A magnificent shrub, owing to its good foliage, and the clusters of white, showy flower heads in early Summer, which are followed by scarlet berries in the Fall. This shrub is perfectly hardy and is in general favor for landscape work.

HYDRANGEA

French Blue. Used extensively on the Atlantic Seaboard, producing immense heads of blue flowers. The choice Summer flowering shrub. Used both as an outdoor Shrub and a potted plant. See color illustration on page 25.

French Pink. Highly decorative plant, similar to the French Blue type except the flowers are pink.

Note—The French Hydrangeas vary so much in color due to their extreme sensitiveness to soil conditions that, while we fill orders according to color as grown in our soil, we cannot guarantee them to be same color when planted in other soils.

Hills of Snow (Arborescens grandiflora alba). A magnificent, hardy, American shrub, with white blossoms, resembling Snowballs. Comes into bloom after early shrubs quit blooming. Not tall grower as Paniculata grandiflora, but makes a neater appearance. A good foundation plant. Does well in a shady location. See illustration in color, page 21.

BONEMEAL

A general plant food which is absolutely safe and has a lasting effect. Good for lawns, shrubs, shade trees, vegetable gardens, roses, perennials, etc.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. Usually referred to as Hydrangea P. G. This is one of the most popular shrubs in our list. Grows to a height of 6-8 ft. and produces in August large, cone-shaped flowers of pinkish white which gradually turn to a deep pinkish red. Fine for planting in hedges, borders, groups or alone as a specimen. See illustration below.



Hydrangea P. G.

HOW TO PLANT SHRUBS

Keep roots covered with damp sack or something similar and do not let them become dry. Spade ground deeply, digging large holes with perpendicular sides. Cut off broken or bruised roots and cut back top one-third to one-half. Plant slightly deeper than they stood in nursery. Tamp soil firmly around roots and fill top of hole with several inches of loose earth to serve as mulch.

SHRUBS—Listed by Heights and for Special Uses**Low Growing Shrubs
(1 to 4 feet)**

For planting in front of tall shrubs, in front of the border, or under low windows.

New Red Barberry
Japanese Barberry
Hydrangea, Hills of Snow
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Spiraea thunbergi
Deutzia gracilis
Weigela, Eva Rathke
Snowberry
Coralberry

Tall Growing Shrubs (8 to 10 feet)

For backgrounds and high points in the border or foundation planting

Crapemyrtle
Bush-honeysuckle
Ibota Privet
Dogwood

Tamarix
Snowball, Common
Mockorange
Lilac

Shrubs for Slightly Shaded Places

Flowering Almond	Bush-honeysuckle	Snowberry
Barberry	Forsythia	Snowball
Privets	Dogwood	Weigela
Mockorange	Hydrangea, Hills of Snow	

**Medium Tall Shrubs (4 to 8 feet)
For borders or foundation planting**

Doubleflowering Almond
Abelia (Bush Arbutus)
Butterflybush
Spiraea vanhouttei
Spiraea billardi
Desmodium
Forsythia
Calycanthus (Sweetshrub)
Beautybush

Dogwood
Hydrangea P. G.
Deutzias
Weigela—Rosea and Eva Rathke
Golden Spirea
Japan Flowering Quince
Dwarf French Lilacs
Japanese Snowball

Kerria japonica

Shrubs Valuable for Their Berries

Barberry, scarlet berries
Dogwood, red berries
Highbush Cranberry, red berries
Bush-honeysuckle, red berries
Nandina, red berries

Winterberry, red berries
Snowberry, white berries
Coralberry, red berries
Privets, blue-black berries
Pyracantha, orange berries
Rhodotypos, black berries
Cotoneaster acutifolia, black berries

Shrubs Especially Valuable for Their Flowers

Forsythia, yellow
Butterflybush, lavender
Flowering Almond, pink
Abelia, pink
Crapemyrtle, various
Snowball, white
Beautybush, pink

Deutzias, pinkish
Hydrangeas, white, blue
Spiraeas, white, pink
Tamarix, pink
Weigela, pink, red
Desmodium, lavender
Mockorange, white

HYPERICUM

Hypericum prolificum (St. Johnswort or Goldflower). 1-2 ft. Yellow. July to September. This rather unique low-growing shrub always attracts attention. Flower a beautiful rich yellow borne on slender stems, surrounded with rather roundish, leathery green leaves throughout the Summer.

JAPANESE BLOODLEAVED MAPLE

Japanese Bloodleaved Maple (*Acer palmatum* var. *atropurpureum*). Splendid for individual and group planting.

Japanese Cut-leaved Maple. Similar to the Bloodleaved Maple, except that the foliage is green. Effective when used with the Bloodleaved in group plantings.

JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE (*Cydonia japonica*)

An old-time garden favorite shrub. Scarlet red flowers appearing early Spring. A popular shrub for the shrub border or as a specimen plant. See color illustration on page 20.

KERRIA japonica

This shrub grows 4 to 6 feet, having bright green stems and attractive deep green foliage. The yellow blossoms are double, being globe shape and unusually attractive. Blooms all Summer.

LILACS (*Syringa*)
Named Varieties

Belle de Nancy. Large panicles of dainty pink flowers with white center. Double.

Charles Sargent. Double. A new hybrid; violet-blue. One of the most popular.

Charles X. Single, reddish purple. One of the best.

Doyen Keteleer. Double pink.

Jan Van Tol. Single. Pure white. Nicely scented.

Japonica. A strong grower, growing into a small tree. Creamy white.

Le Calois. Double lilac.

Ludwig Spaeth. Single, pinkish purple.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf, stalky, pale blue panicles that are delightfully beautiful. One of the distinctive varieties.

Philemon. Single. Blue.

President Grevy. Magnificent and large double panicles of blue flowers nearly 1 ft. long. Illustrated in color on page 25.

Rubra de Marley. Nearest approach to a red and one of the most popular. Single.

Lilac, Purple and White. The old-fashioned, common Purple and White-



First Presbyterian Church, Waynesboro, made more beautiful by Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees and Hedges furnished by Waynesboro Nurseries

PRIVET HEDGES**PRIVET HEDGES Make Living Walls of Green**

The best live fence is a hedge. It is a living growing wall of beauty that never needs to be painted. Along the front or side of the lot, where a dense barrier is desirable, plant a hedge. The hedge also has a distinct value in decorative planting. Along walks, in the garden along paths and around beds or any place where space is at a premium, the hedge is an ideal planting.

AMUR RIVER (Evergreen Privet). Southern variety, of erect, compact habit, with small, dark green leaves. Forms a beautiful dense hedge quicker than other varieties, closely resembling Boxwood. It is easily kept, and remains evergreen the year around. Strong grower. Plant 6 in. apart. We have the new seedling type, the most compact and most beautiful of all. This is the finest hedge plant for the South.

CALIFORNIA. Most popular hedge until replaced by the New Evergreen Amur River, which we recommend as more desirable. Plant 6 in. apart.

There's a difference between Waynesboro grown Privet plants and the ordinary plants. The type we grow is bushy, heavy rooted, the kind which makes a dense hedge quickly.

Note—We also recommend for hedges, Hemlocks and Hollies, which make permanent hedges, can be kept sheared to almost any height and shape. See descriptions under Evergreens.



Amur River Privet

How to Plant a Hedge

Planting—Make a trench about 15 inches wide and deep, so there is sufficient space for the roots without bending. Fill the trench with the best dirt you have and use plenty of well rotted manure. The latter should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Pack the dirt well around the roots, as this will insure a good growth. Give sufficient water until well established. The tops of the plant should be severely cut back. Trim the hedge slightly "A" shaped, that is, narrower at the top than at the bottom. Otherwise the sunlight will not reach the lower limbs and the hedge becomes open at the bottom.



Spirea Van Houttei (See page 24)

GARDEN FURNITURE

A few pieces of carefully selected, properly placed Garden Furniture give the garden an interesting finished touch. Write for our illustrated price list on Garden Furniture, offering a large assortment in various designs.





Pink Flowering Dogwood (See page 21)



Mock Orange, Virginal



Japanese Weeping Cherry (See page 31)

MOCKORANGE (*Philadelphus*)

Boquet Blanc Mockorange (*Philadelphus boquet blanc*). Semi-double, pure white. Dwarf growing variety. Profuse bloomer. Compact grower.

Sweet Mockorange (*Philadelphus coronarius*). A hardy, vigorous shrub of upright habit, arching branches. Often 8 to 10 ft. high. Flowers creamy white, excessively fragrant and borne in great profusion. A sort without which no lawn collection is complete. Will stand shade and grow near trees.

Virginal Mockorange (*Philadelphus virginalis*). A new choice, fragrant variety with large, creamy white, semi-double flowers. This is one of the most handsome and most fragrant of the Mockoranges. This variety will have some flowers on it most all Summer. This distinctive shrub is an ornament in any planting. Grows 6 to 8 ft. See color illustration below.

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda grandiflora*)

A desirable large growing shrub. Attains a height of from 8 to 10 feet. Large pure white flowers produced in great profusion in May.

PLUM (*Prunus*)

Prunus pissardi (*Purple-leaved Plum*). Leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in the Autumn; no other purple leaved tree retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*)

Ibota Privet (*Ligustrum ibota*). Makes up into striking tall clumps, or informal screening hedges, with wide-spread curving branches; very vigorous and hardy. The foliage is grayish green; showy, fragrant white flower plumes in June, followed by persisting blue-black berries.

Regel's Privet (*Ligustrum regelianum*). A strong, very hardy type, with dark and shiny leaves. The numerous branches are stiff, twiggy and horizontally spreading, gracefully drooping at the ends. Makes a naturally wide, dense bush particularly adaptable to foundation plantings.

PURPLE FRINGE (*Smoketree*)

Rhus cotinus. A conspicuous spreading shrub or small tree with large clusters of round leaves; overhung in Midsummer by mist-like clouds of tiny flowers. These billowing panicles are a light lavender when fresh, very persistent, and give the impression of smoke at a distance.

PUSSY WILLOW

A large shrub or small tree that will grow most anywhere with average moisture. The silky catkins which herald the coming of Spring are beautiful on the limb or when cut and taken indoors for a bouquet.

REDBUD (*Judas-tree*)

A small growing tree of irregular form. A native of Virginia. In early Spring before the leaves appear, is covered with delicate pink blossoms. A charming association among Dogwoods, Flowering Cherries, Flowering Crabs and other Dwarf Early Flowering Trees. Has a place in every garden.

RHODOTYPOS (*Jetbead*)

Graceful shrub with white Spring flowers which are followed by bunches of glistening black berries, which remain through the Summer and Winter.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*)

Common Snowball (*Viburnum opulus sterilis*). The fine, hardy shrub with beautiful large clusters of globular flowers. All the flowers are sterile and radiant. An old-fashioned favorite, and one of the finest all-around shrubs.

Japanese Snowball (*Viburnum tomentosum plicatum*). One of the choicest of the hardy shrubs. Large globular clusters 3 to 4 in. across, of sterile, radiant flowers of cleanest white. This is an excellent shrub.

SNOWBERRY

(*Symphoricarpos racemosus*)

The choicest of the Snowberries, forming a most graceful and shapely plant about 3 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. Small foliage, dense, twiggy branches, which bear in the Fall a profusion of waxy white fruits.

SPIRAEAS

Spiraea, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf, upright variety that seldom exceeds 2 ft. in height and produces bright crimson blossoms the entire Summer and Fall. Foliage attractive, being variegated with creamy white or yellow. Used extensively for border and foundation planting with increasing popularity. Grows 1 to 2 ft. See illustration in color on page 25.

Spiraea billiardi. Everblooming, dense shrub attaining 6 ft. in height with panicles of pink flowers from July on. An attractive and showy plant, especially splendid for dry locations.

Spiraea Blue (*Caryopteris*). Perennial-like grower. Deep purplish-blue flowers covering the branches. Excellent as a border plant. 3 feet.

Spiraea froebeli. Similar to Anthony Waterer, but a trifle taller, with broader leaves. These are a beautiful bronze red in Spring. Reddish pink flowers in dense corymbs during July and August.

Spiraea, Golden. Can be grown in shade. Tall growing, height 7 ft. A graceful ever satisfactory shrub that will improve any planting. Has white flowers in early Spring and golden foliage all summer.

Spiraea Korean (*Spiraea trichocarpa*). 6 ft. A recently introduced plant from Korea. It makes a spreading shrub of dome-shape habit, 4 to 6 ft. high and as much across, each arching shoot becoming a solid plume of flower clusters in early Spring, and the entire bush becoming a fountain of white. Hardy anywhere. See color illustration on page 25.

Spiraea prunifolia (*Bridalwreath*). A tall shrub with dark green foliage turning orange in the Fall. Covered in Springtime with small, double white flowers borne close to the branches forming long garlands of snow white. Grows 4 to 6 ft.

Spiraea thunbergi. A very choice low growing shrub, graceful, one of the first to flower in the Spring. Slender and drooping branches, delicate leafage, clear white flowers in profusion. Excellent for mass planting about the foundation or in beds where a low grower is needed.

Spiraea vanhouttei (*Bridal Broom*). 4-6 ft. White. May. This is the most useful of hardy shrubs. It has grown so popular that we sell more of it than any other variety we grow. The flowers are in flat clusters, usually an inch or more across, produced on spreading, pendulant branches often drooping to the ground. In full bloom they are a mass of white and never fail to attract attention. The foliage is an attractive green which it retains late in the year. This variety can be used in any location for hedging, grouping and mass effect. When in doubt what to use, plant *Spiraea vanhouttei*. Illustrated on page 23.

SWEETSHRUB (*Calycanthus floridus*)

4-5 ft. Chocolate brown. This is an old-fashioned shrub well known to everyone. It blossoms intermittently all Summer and its flowers are usually very sweet scented.

TAMARIX

The Tamarix is really indispensable—it can be used in groupings, mass plantings or as single shrubs about the lawn.

African Tamarix (*Tamarix africana*). Tall slender shrub growing 8 to 10 ft. high, with excellent feather-like foliage. Delicate pink flowers borne in April. Constant motion apparent among the branches.

Amur Tamarix (*Tamarix amurensis*). A tall growing shrub attaining 10 to 12 ft. with feathery blue green foliage and a profusion of long pink flowers throughout June and July.

VIBURNUM

Carlesi. A valuable recent introduction from Korea, producing its delicate, spice-scented flowers in May and June. The buds before expanding are an attractive pink, developing into large umbels of pure white. Flowers preserve their perfect form and purity of color an unusually long time and are exquisitely scented. The bush is rounded, slow growing to 4 ft. with broadly oval leaves, dull green above, glaucous beneath and hairy on both sides, Autumn painting them luxuriantly.

VITEX (Chaste-Tree)

Vitex, macrophylla. Very graceful, attractive plant. Lavender-blue flowers 6 to 10 inches from July to frost.

WEIGELA

Eva Rathke Weigela. The finest of the cultivated Weigelas. Free blooming hybrid, with flowers of a distinctive reddish purple. Unlike other flowering shrubs.

Henderson Weigela (*Weigela hybrida hendersoni*). A very strong growing shrub bearing flowers of dark pink profusely in June.

Pink Weigela (*Weigela rosea*). An elegant shrub, with fine, rose colored flowers; introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Has numerous spreading branches, leaves dark green, smooth except on the midrib and veins. The flowers are large, showy and produced in great panicles. Erect, compact growth. Blossoms in June. See illustration in color this page.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus virginica*)

A very showy shrub, growing to large size; with large, leathery, shiny leaves and lace-like white flowers borne in gracefully drooping panicles. Although tree-like in character, the branches and heavy foliage are usually well furnished close to the ground, making a broad and rounded bush of noble proportions.

WINTERBERRY (*Ilex verticillata*)

Most popular of the deciduous Hollies. A slender shrub which is smothered with bright red berries throughout the Fall and Winter. There is not a more beautiful berried shrub in the garden and the berried branches are quite useful for decoration purposes. Hardy from Maine to Florida. 10 feet. Unless male and female plants are planted near each other the plants will not fruit. We recommend planting in groups of three—one male and two females. See illustration in color this page.

WINTER-JASMINE (*Jasminum nudiflorum*)

Almost an evergreen. Offers a profusion of yellow blossoms during warm Winter days.

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS

If your soil bakes, dries out quickly, is hard, and difficult to work, it needs humus, which can be most economically supplied with Peat Moss. One bale of our high grade Granulated Peat Moss contains approximately 22 bushels when pulverized and will cover 250 sq. ft. of space 1 inch deep. In making new lawns, Peat Moss is most helpful. However, as a top dressing for old lawns, it produces excellent results.

Peat is equally beneficial when used in the perennial border, about the roots of trees, shrubs and evergreens.



Weigela rosea



Lilac, Pres. Grevy (See page 23)



Winterberry



Spirea A. W. (See page 24)



Korean Spirea (See page 24)



Hydrangea, French Blue (See page 22)



EVERGREENS... *Rich in Foliage and Color*

All Varieties Offered here do Exceptionally Well in This Territory

The splendid form and color of Evergreens is most keenly appreciated in the Winter when by contrast their rich green gives a note of warmth and cheer to the drab Winter landscape.

Our evergreens have been grown with plenty of space to develop choice specimens with shapely tops. They have the close, compact root systems so necessary for successful transplanting.

ARBORVITAE (Thuja)

American Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).

One of the most extensively planted of all evergreens. Rather dwarf habit of growing. Foliage flat instead of needle-like and sets on edge, color bright green. Used as specimens for the lawn, in tubs for porches, and for hedges and screens and to break the force of Winter winds.

Arborvitae, American Compacta (*Thuja occidentalis compacta*). Dwarf, compact grower resembling Globe, but somewhat more upright and not quite so compact.

American Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*). An exquisite, close grown, compact little tree with bright green foliage throughout all seasons.

Berckmans Golden (*Biota aurea nana*). Very dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses, in every way, its parent, the old *Biota aurea*. For window boxes and vases this plant is most effective.

Bonita Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis bonita*). Dwarf, compact Arborvitae resembling *Biota aurea nana* but having green foliage.

Chinese Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis*). A compact, spire-like form. Adaptable to a wide range of uses. Attains a height of 10 to 12 ft. but can be kept sheared to any desired height.

Chinese Compacta (*Thuja orientalis compacta*). Dwarf, dense little trees with light green foliage, neat and attractive. Useful for beds, borders.

Chinese Golden (*Thuja orientalis aurea*). Resembles Berckmans Golden in color and texture of foliage but is more pyramidal. Differs from the Pyramidal Golden by having more spread.

Chinese Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja orientalis pyramidalis*). One of our best sellers among the pyramidal. Broader and a better grower than the American type.

Chinese Golden Pyramidal (*Thuja orientalis aurea pyramidalis*). Most erect grower of the Chinese Golden type.

Geo. Peabody Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis lutea*). This variety is similar to the American Arborvitae, except that the foliage is golden when exposed to the direct rays of the sun. It is by far the best of the American Golden types.

Globe Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). A dwarf, round, dense head of handsome American Arborvitae foliage. Does not require shearing. Grows 3 to 4 ft. tall; foliage is deep, dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy.

Goldspire Arborvitae (*Biota aurea conspicua*). 10-12 ft. Gayly dressed in bright yellow foliage that deepens to glowing old gold and warm brown in Winter.

Arborvitae, Golden-tipped (*Thuja elegantissima*). Compact, pyramidal, dwarf grower. Lustrous green foliage, golden tipped.

Siberian (*Thuja occidentalis wareana*). A superb hardy variety, somewhat similar to American.

Arborvitae spiralis (*Thuja conspicua*). Upright, spiral growth. Effective when used with Berckmans and other more compact types.

Tom Thumb Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis ellwangeriana*). An exceptionally dwarf growing variety, globe-shaped and seldom reaching 2 ft. in height. Very bright green in Summer, changing to bronze in Winter.



Canadian Hemlock

Vervaeke Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis vervaeneana*). A dwarf-like growing Pyramidal Arborvitae. Has slightly more spread than the common Pyramidal. Especially suited for foundation planting. Absolutely hardy.

CEDARS (*Cedrus*)

Deodar Cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). The famous Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. In its native land attains a height of 75 ft. A soft, silvery blue foliage which blends beautifully with our native Hemlocks and Firs.

Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*). This historic tree needs no introduction because of its association with sacred writings. Hardier than the Deodar.

CRYPTOMERIA

Common Cryptomeria (*Cryptomeria japonica*). A splendid evergreen tree from 60 to 100 feet high, which comes from the north of Japan. Requires a rich, deep soil, with plenty of moisture and protection from cutting winds to fully develop its beauty.

CYPRESS

Cypress, Lawson's Blue (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*). This is a form of medium height which is quite broad at the base but tapers to a pointed tip. Its branches have a graceful droop and foliage that is dark green on the upper surface and a silvery green beneath. Not always hardy at points north of Washington, D. C. Difficult to transplant.

FIR

All Standard Varieties

Balsam Fir (*Abies balsamea*). Regular and symmetrical in growth, hardy, native, thriving in moist soils and cool climates. One of the most beautiful evergreens grown and attractive the year through.

Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor*). A gem from the Rocky Mountains, rarely exceeding 20 ft. in height in the East. Intense silver gray foliage something like Colorado Blue Spruce, but of a softer texture, longer, broader, flatter, with needles more blunt.

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). Very tall growing. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. Much used for lawn specimens.

HEMLOCK

Hemlock, Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*). One of the most useful and most satisfactory Coniferous Evergreens known. It will succeed in either full sunlight or shade. It can be effectively used as a specimen or in groups. Nothing makes a more desirable hedge. See illustration this page

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*)

Andora Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa plumosa*). Compact, plumed, spreading. More prostrate grower than the Pfitzer. During Winter foliage turns to a beautiful bronze.

Canadian Juniper, Golden Prostrate (*Juniperus canadensis aurea*). Especially useful where color is desired in a low Evergreen planting.

Canadian Juniper, Prostrate (*Juniperus canadensis*). A rapid growing, prostrate Juniper with silvery green foliage.

Canadian Juniper, Semi-prostrate (*Juniperus canadensis*). An upright type of the Canadian Juniper. Desirable as a background for the prostrate varieties.

Cannart Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana cannarti*). Handsome, compact columnar habit, with rich, dark green foliage and bluish bloomy fruits.

Chinese Variegated Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis albo-variegata*). Upright, spreading, rapid grower. Blue gray foliage, white tipped. Grows to a height of 7 or 8 ft.

New Columnar Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis columnaris*). Tall, slim growth. Steel blue color.

Gray Carpet Juniper (*Juniperus douglasii*). Prostrate, irregular trailing habit. Steel gray foliage in Summer turning to a purplish bronze in Winter. Effective for covering rocks.

Greek Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa stricta*). For foundation planting, for massing or for planting singly as specimens it cannot be equalled. The plant is of the low growing variety, grayish green foliage, slow grower.

Irish Juniper (*Juniperus hibernica*). A slender, columnar form with glaucous green foliage, prim, erect and used largely in formal work.

Meyer's Juniper (*Juniperus meyeri*). This Juniper occupies the same position with the Juniper family as the Koster's occupies with the Spruce. A silver-like foliage, dwarf, irregular grower.

How to Select and Arrange EVERGREENS

Although each class of Evergreens differs from all others they may be divided into groups according to their general habits of growth. In foundation planting, it is well to choose those varieties that do not eventually become too large and have to be removed. Tall, upright growers at the corners and on each side of the entrance with low growing kinds in front and between, make a pleasing arrangement.

Group 1—includes such varieties as Firs, Spruces, Hemlocks, Cedars, Scotch Pine and Austrian Pine. Good for specimens on lawns, massing in groups and for screen planting.

Group 2—Takes in the upright Junipers and American Arborvitae. Used for background of foundation plantings, corners and entrances. Junipers and Arborvitae are also used for screens and for massing and formal groups.

Group 3—These are the pyramidal types for foundation planting and formal effects. American pyramidal Arborvitae is a good example of this group.

Group 4—This includes dwarf growers such as Globe Arborvitae, Tom Thumb Arborvitae and Mugho Pine. Useful in foundations and in formal gardens.

Group 5—Includes the half-erect growers such as Canadian Juniper, Savin Juniper, Pfitzer Juniper and Japanese Spreading Yew. Good for foundation planting and to give variety where dwarf evergreens are needed.

Group 6—The trailing evergreens such as Andora Juniper, Gray Carpet Juniper and Horizontalis Juniper. Good for banks and rock work, for edges and wherever a carpet of evergreen foliage is needed.



Group 1



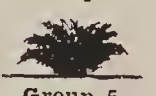
Group 2



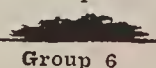
Group 3



Group 4



Group 5



Group 6



Side Entrance to Boxwood Gardens. See to Right Row of Crapemyrtle in Full Bloom

Pfitzer Juniper (*Juniperus pfitzeriana*). One of the best low growing evergreens. Semi-erect, graceful, drooping habit, plumes of light green touched with silver.

Prostrate Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*). A rapid grower. Wide spreading, covering slopes and rocks. Prefers a sunny location. Dark green foliage.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus sabina*). A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches; semi-erect, soft, fine dark green foliage.

Blue Virginia Juniper (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*). Upright. Silvery foliage. Rivals the Blue Spruce as a specimen tree.

PINE (*Pinus*)**All Standard Varieties**

Austrian (*Pinus austriaca*). The native forest tree of Europe. Attains 50 ft. height at maturity. Broad crown of dark green foliage.

Mugho (*Pinus montana mughus*) (Dwarf Pine). Leaves short, stiff and formal, thickly distributed in tufts over the branches in a crowded way somewhat similar to Austrian. Does not grow tall, but spreads out, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*). Like the Austrian, its quick, strong growth makes it valuable for protective screens; very hardy.

White (*Pinus strobus*). One of our most beautiful and most useful native Pines. Grows to a height of 80 ft.

RETINOSPORA

Retinospora filifera (Threadlike Cypress). Very decorative and peculiar; globe-shaped when young, but eventually becoming pyramidal.

Retinospora obtusa crippei (Golden Dwarf Retinospora). Compact, dwarf. Ideal for rock gardens and spaces where dwarf varieties are required.

Retinospora pisifera (Pea-fruited Cypress). Attractive, graceful, upright; foliage green, light and feathery, branches pendulous at the tips.

Retinospora pisifera aurea (Pea-fruited Cypress). Same as Pisifera except with golden tipped foliage.

Retinospora plumosa (Plumelike Cypress). A rapid growing variety, with exquisite dark green foliage, the ends of the limbs drooping; dense, conical; foliage soft and light, of deep shades.

Retinospora squarrosa veitchii. Bluish gray Cypress. Beautiful foliage. An ornamental tree of Japanese origin.

SPRUCE (*Picea*)**All Standard Varieties**

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*). The Blue Spruce which is a native of the Rocky Mountains. Has been extensively planted because of its silvery blue foliage. The color of the foliage, however, varies considerably from a greenish blue to a light silvery blue, the latter being the more valuable; the Koster Blues being selected, grafted specimens.

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*). One of the most widely planted evergreens. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth.

White Spruce (*Picea alba*). A very hardy evergreen; compact, upright. Leaves have a silvery tinge, somewhat resembling Colorado Blue Spruce.

YEW (*Taxus*)

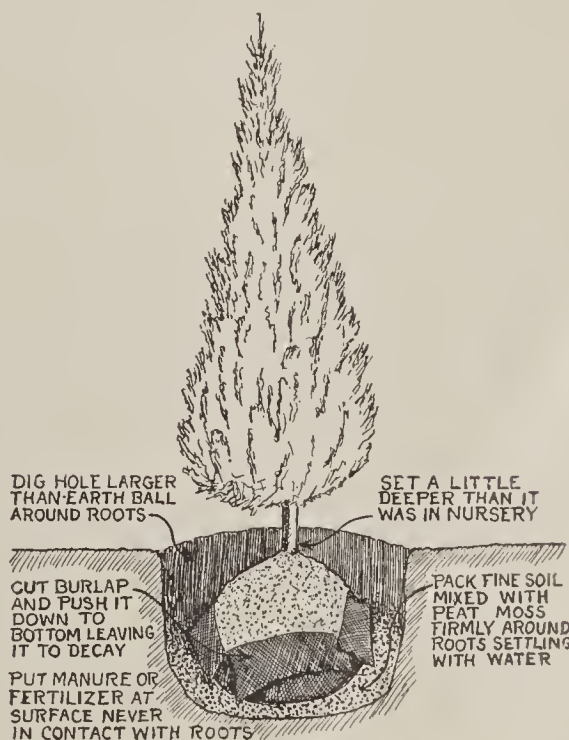
The Yews are especially useful in landscape work because of being subject to dense shade, where many other Coniferous Evergreens will not succeed. We offer both the Upright and Spreading types.

Japanese Spreading Yew (*Taxus cuspidata*). Rich deep green leaves. Spreading bushy habit. Valuable for foundation plantings.

Japanese Upright Yew (*Taxus cuspidata capitata*). This is really the typical Japanese Yew from which the spreading bush form has sprung. Handsome indeed are the broad, well filled pyramids so effectively used in formal gardens as a lawn specimen.

SUNOCO

Kills Red Spider, which is the most common enemy of evergreens. Also kills San Jose Scale, Rose Scale, Oyster-shell Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Euonymus Scale.



How to Plant Evergreens



Azalea Hinodegiri

AZALEA

All Azaleas are at their best when planted in partial shade and must have a humus, acid soil. To be sure you are starting right, use Rho-Za-Grow. See page 29.

Azalea amoena. A hardy Japanese variety which ranks close to the Hinodegiri in popularity. Seldom over 3 ft. in height. Small, dark green evergreen foliage and a profusion of purplish red blossoms in early Spring.

Azalea ledifolia alba (Azalea indica alba). Pure white, dwarf, evergreen.

Azalea mollis. A Chinese variety corresponding to our native *Calendulacea*. Blossoms vary in colors of yellow, orange, and red. We recommend the use of Rho-Za-Grow.

Flame Azalea (Azalea calendulacea). While this most popular Azalea is not truly a broadleaf evergreen, for convenience it is listed in this class. The Flame Azalea is a native of the Alleghany Mountains and is by far the choice of our native Azaleas. It is a taller grower than the Japanese varieties, blooms later, the blossoms varying from a bright yellow to orange and flame red.

Hinodegiri Azalea. Magnificent, hardy, early blooming Japanese Azalea. Vigorous grower, fine for low hedge or massing. Heavy foliage. When in bloom the plant is almost a solid mass of bright carmine flowers. Remains in bloom for a long time. See illustration in color this page.

Azalea macrantha. Evergreen. Large single salmon-red flowers. Late bloomer. Very hardy.

BARBERRY (Berberis)

Berberis julianiae (Wintergreen Barberry). Evergreen. Distinct, upright habit of growth; leathery foliage. Prominent thorns along the stems. Retains its leaves (which turn to a very attractive bronze red in the Fall) all Winter.

Berberis verruculosa, Dwarf. Evergreen. Blooms in June; fruits in October. Dwarf, spreading shrub with small, glossy green, crinkled, spiny leaves, glaucous beneath. Flowers yellow, followed by violet black fruits.

Berberis wilsonae (Wilson Barberry). Blooms in May; fruits in September. Spreading, ornamental, deciduous shrub of dwarf habit, with numerous arching branches densely covered with narrow leaves about 1/2 in. long and with long, thin spines all along the stems. Flowers a rich golden yellow, followed by coral red berries. Vivid red foliage in Fall.

BOXWOOD (Buxus)

From a large number of varieties of plant material for which Virginia gardens are noted, we would select the Boxwood as being the most conspicuous and most useful. Boxwood is not only useful in Virginia but throughout the South and Middle Atlantic States. It has a place in almost every garden and is never out of style.

We offer three distinct varieties in various sizes, the *Sempervirens* being the most extensively planted, the *Suffruticosa* being the most popular for borders and edging.

Boxwood, Japanese. The fastest growing variety of Boxwood. Large leaf, light green foliage. Not so compact as the *Sempervirens* or *Suffruticosa* varieties.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

The Broadleaf Evergreens, especially those which flower, are invaluable for foundation planting or mass planting in the border. They mix pleasingly with Coniferous Evergreens or Deciduous Shrubs. All varieties are popular wherever grown, though care should be used in selection of those hardy in your vicinity.

Buxus sempervirens. Well known Boxwood often referred to as Standard Boxwood. Medium grower, compact. Is used as specimens, in hedges, and in borders. Stands shearing but due to its natural, uniform, compact growth, shearing is not required.

Buxus suffruticosa. This variety is often referred to as Dwarf. Is a slower grower than the *Sempervirens* variety and makes a flatter, more compact specimen. This variety is especially suitable for borders where a slow growing plant is required.

Boxwood properly used is not only an ornament, but a good investment

BOXWOOD PLANT FOOD

While Boxwood is one of our oldest, best known, and most valuable Evergreens, comparatively little is known as to its requirements in plant food. Many fertilizers proving beneficial to other varieties of Evergreens have not proven beneficial to Boxwood. We, however, by experience and study have discovered a Boxwood Plant Food and Soil Conditioner proving of great value to Boxwood. It makes the foliage a dark green, stimulates new growth, and causes Boxwood to be more resistant to Winter injury.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster horizontalis (Prostrate Cotoneaster). Low spreading plants with small, shiny leaves and bright berries that remain on the branches well into the Winter. Very choice for rock gardens and foreground of evergreen beds.

Cotoneaster pannosa. A beautiful hardy shrub, evergreen in the South. Leaves small, silvery beneath, green above. Flowers white followed by red fruits.

Franchet Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster francheti). A handsome shrub of great popularity. Upright growth with arching branches; bears numerous small, pink flowers throughout Winter.

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum (Garlandflower). Dwarf, flat plant with small foliage. Wiry, little stems tipped with dense clusters of rose pink, fragrant flowers.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus compacta. Pyramidal, compact Evergreen Shrub. Foliage resembles *Euonymus japonica* but the plant grows more compact and pyramidal.

Euonymus japonica variegated. Differs from *Euonymus japonica* by its silvery, variegated foliage, and growing more pyramidal and compact.

Euonymus patens. Claimed by many to be the best *Euonymus* grown. A flat more spreading type than *Japonica*, foliage of a lighter green and more or less deciduous. Makes a beautiful shrub, especially during the Fall, when covered with masses of orange red berries.

Euonymus pulchellus. A beautiful small leaved, compact plant somewhat resembling Dwarf Boxwood. Useful for edging in small beds. Slow grower.

ELAEAGNUS

Elaeagnus pungens (Russian-olive). A very hardy and a most useful Broadleaf Evergreen. Large, pointed, dark green leaves, silvery underneath. Useful as a specimen.

ENGLISH LAUREL

English Laurel (Laurocerasus officinalis). One of the most rapid growing Laurels. Large, dark green foliage resembling *Rhododendron* and is beautiful throughout the Winter. Especially useful as a foundation plant where sunshine is plentiful and quick growth is desired.

HEATHER (Calluna)

Scotch Heather (Calluna vulgaris). You need not be from Scotland to appreciate this useful little plant, especially if you have a rock garden where it can be at home. 18-24 in. Purple flowers, Midseason.

HOLLY (Ilex)

Holly, American (Ilex opaca). Virginia's most beautiful Broadleaf Evergreen. Not only noted for its glossy, dark green, prickly foliage, but masses of bright red berries, which are so useful and popular at Christmas time, fully justify the planting of Holly. To insure fruiting, we recommend planting two or more trees, one of which to be a non-fruiting tree for cross pollenizing. See illustration in color below.

Holly, English (Ilex aquifolium). Beautiful Broadleaf Evergreen, but not as hardy as our native American variety. Red berries.

Holly, Japanese (Ilex crenata). A much branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

Yaupon Holly (Ilex vomitoria). A Southern variety. Small green leaves and scarlet-red berries produced in profusion. Not recommended for planting farther North than Virginia.



American Holly

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum japonicum. Formerly known as *Ligustrum lucidum*. Large glossy evergreen foliage. One of the best low growing Evergreens. Hardy as far north as Washington, D. C.

Ligustrum lucidum. The upright growing *Ligustrum japonica* and formerly known as *japonica*. Not quite as hardy as the low growing type.

LONICERA

Nitida. Small leaf, compact, low growing evergreen. Useful where a hardy, dwarf Boxwood-shaped evergreen is required. 3 to 4 ft.

MAGNOLIA

(The Sweet Magnolia)

Magnolia glauca. A beautiful, small, shrubby tree, thriving in any good soil or situation, and useful for positions too damp for many trees. The rich, glossy green foliage is glaucous beneath, giving the whole a silvery sheen. The cream white, waxlike flowers are highly fragrant and the seed pods which follow open to show brilliant coral seeds. Used in masses with evergreens, in the shrub border, as hedges or for specimens, it gives added pleasure to any planting.

Magnolia grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). The evergreen Magnolia of the South with large, glossy green leaves. Beautiful waxy white flowers are borne in the early Summer and followed by large cones full of red seed in the Fall. It is one of the best Southern ornamental trees. Hardy throughout Virginia and as far north as Baltimore.

MAHONIA (Hollygrape)

Mahonia aquifolium. A small, attractive shrub with shiny, dark green leaves which turn to a bronze in late Fall and remain so all Winter. Flowers are yellow, followed by dark blue berries.

Leatherleaf Hollygrape (Mahonia japonica). A very attractive shrub with broad, irregular, glossy green, spiny leaves. Yellow flowers borne in clusters in early Spring. Bluish black berries. Grows 4 ft.

MOUNTAIN-LAUREL

Mountain-laurel (Kalmia latifolia). A native Broadleaf Evergreen resembling Rhododendron and requiring similar care. 4 to 6 ft. in height. Pink flowers in June. For best results plant in partial shade and use Rho-Za-Grow.

NANDINA

Nandina domestica. A brilliant orange red shrub in Winter, delicate foliage, dense, stocky. A dwarf Japanese plant. Leaves red when young and through the Winter, dark green through Summer, clustered with red berries in Autumn.

PHOTINIA

Photinia serrulata (Evergreen Photinia). Another broadleaf which is especially interesting and useful because of its change in color from a deep green in Summer to a crimson bronze in the Winter when showy masses of red berries also appear. It reaches an ultimate height of 8 to 10 ft., but may be kept trimmed. The flowers are white and appear early in the Spring.

POMEGRANATE (Punica)

Dwarf Evergreen Pomegranate. An evergreen form of Pomegranate with small fresh green foliage and covered in Spring and Summer with bright scarlet flowers, and in Fall and Winter with crimson fruits.

PYRACANTHA

Laland Firethorn (Pyracantha coccinea lalandi). A beautiful variety of the Evergreen Burningbush. Very effective and desirable. In early Spring the plant is covered with a profusion of white flowers, which are followed by bright orange berries, these being retained all Winter.

Pyracantha yunnanensis. Very similar to Lalandi but a better grower; larger, more glossy foliage. Produces great masses of red berries. Truly a beautiful berried plant.

**SAVE YOUR
EVERGREENS**

Dogs annually destroy thousands of dollars worth of fine evergreens and usually the evergreens around your home represent the most expensive plantings. There is, however, a way to protect your evergreens—inexpensive, effective, safe, harmless, and easy to use. Spray **Dogzoff** on your evergreens and guard them completely against the depredations of dogs. There is nothing offensive to humans about **Dogzoff**, nor will it injure any living thing. Sprayed directly on the evergreens **Dogzoff** repels the dogs without any harm to the dogs, or the trees and shrubs themselves. As a matter of fact, repeated tests have shown that **Dogzoff** rids plants of many harmful insects.



The beautiful red-berried shrub in the foundation planting illustrated above is *Pyracantha yunnanensis*, which is useful not only in foundation plantings, but as specimens, and in shrubbery borders, as well as almost any location where a berried plant can be used.

RHODODENDRON

Unquestionably the most magnificent blooming Broad-Leaf Evergreen. The broad, leathery foliage alone is worth the effort, while the huge, gorgeous flowers add indescribable beauty and color. Use Rho-Za-Grow.

Hybrid Rhododendron

Album elegans. White. A rapid growing tall variety recommended for backgrounds. Buds are flesh color and flowers open lush, changing to white. Extremely hardy.

Dr. Dresselhuys. Red. The best tall growing, hardy, large red variety.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Light red. A good light red or deep pink variety of compact bushy habit. Splendid outdoor Hybrid for mass planting as it is extremely hardy.

Roseum elegans. Orchid-pink. A heavy budding orchid-pink variety which produces compact globular specimens.

Native Rhododendron

Rhododendron catawbiense. Purplish red, dwarf grower and one of the earliest bloomers. By properly preparing the soil, can be successfully grown in various soils and climates. See color illustration this page.

Rhododendron maximum. The strongest grower and one of the most popular. Varies in color from a white to various shades of pink. Makes a good background for Catawbiense.

VIBURNUM

Viburnum, Leatherleaf (Viburnum rhytidophyllum). In the whole group of Broadleaved Evergreens no "new" plant has proved so valuable as this Viburnum with its masses of leathery, dark green foliage. It is hardy, withstands exposure, and is exceptionally desirable for city planting. Clusters of yellowish white flowers in May and June are followed by red fruits in late summer.

**Dr. Canter Praises Our Stock
and Service**

Enclosed you will find my check for \$68.25 to cover the amount of my account.

I wish to thank you for the splendid selection of plants which you furnished me through Mr. Stewart. I am also grateful for the consideration you gave me in the cost of these shrubs. I think that each one is growing well and the entire planting makes a most satisfactory appearance, and enhances the attractiveness of our home.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) N. M. CANTER



The New Soil Conditioner and Plant Food, "Rho-Za-Grow" has taken the guess work out of Rhododendron growing.

Rhododendrons and their kindred broad-leaved evergreens, the Azaleas, Kalmias, Hollies, etc., are lovely things, but many planters hesitate to plant these aristocratic American shrubs because of their exacting soil requirements.

"Rho-Za-Grow" is a scientifically balanced soil conditioner and plant food. Use it on all plants requiring sour soils. "Rho-Za-Grow" contains exactly the proper balance of acids, neutral plant food, and humus. It sours and lightens the soil, and it has high plant food content. Apply it to your Rhododendron and Azalea beds, and they will show their appreciation with a wealth of gorgeous blooms and healthy, deep green foliage.



Rhododendron catawbiense

Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees

Their Stately Beauty Will Add Dignity and Comfort to Your Home Grounds

We grow Shade Trees in great quantities and are prepared to fill large orders—for city streets and parks—as well as any order for trees for home grounds and city lots. In planting the home grounds it is little wonder that the first thought is usually about trees. They are the first essential, as the comfort derived from their shade and protection alone makes them a necessity. And, at the same time, the intrinsic beauty of the tree gives it a value everyone appreciates. The home with beautiful trees is always the most charming and the most valuable possession.

ASH

American White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*). One of the easiest shade trees to grow, and one of our best selling varieties for homes. Easily transplanted and a good grower. Large spreading, of fairly rapid growth and not often attacked by pests. Very hardy.

European Mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). A charming ornamental tree, small, bluish green leaves, gray bark. Flowers freely with creamy white flowers in flat clusters, followed by bright scarlet orange berries which endure for months. Used as a specimen or accent in borders.

BEECH (*Fagus*)

American Beech (*Fagus americana*). A majestic, large tree of extreme hardiness, with smooth, gray bark and a broad, compact, round-topped head, leaves oblong-ovate, coarsely serrate, dark green, turning bright yellow in Autumn.

Purple Beech (*Fagus purpurea*). One of the best purple-leaved trees grown. Slow grower and difficult to transplant.

BIRCH (*Betula*)

Cutleaved Weeping Birch (*Betula pendula gracilis*). Usually rare in Eastern sections, but we now have a large and fine stock. An extremely graceful variety with pendulous branches and finely divided leaves. White bark. A splendid specimen plant.

European White Birch (*Betula alba*). A beautiful tree with white bark and with spreading and pendulous branches. Leaves deep green in summer with tones of yellow in the Autumn.

Yellow Birch (*Betula lutea*). One of the finest forest trees of the Northern states. Silver gray or faint orange bark, leaves hairy on the under side turning to an amazing burst of brilliant gold in the Fall.



Lombardy Poplar (See page 31)

CATALPA

Catalpa bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). The familiar and ever favorite Catalpa tree. Grown in large quantities. Grafted on stems 4 to 6 ft. high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning.

CHINESE SCHOLAR TREE (*Sophora japonica*)

An Oriental tree which has a place in American gardens. Useful for shade, as well as for its profusion of yellow flowers.

ELM (*Ulmus*)

American Elm (*Ulmus americana*). The most magnificent tree in America, growing 80 to 100 ft. high, with drooping, spreading branches.

Chinese Elm (*Ulmus pumila*). Graceful as a Birch, rapid growing as the Poplar. Beautiful as the Maple. Recently introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and pronounced by the Department in Year Book of 1926: "As a shade, windbreak, and avenue tree, the Chinese Elm has proved to be the most successful introduction of this kind thus far attempted. A rapid grower, with slender, almost wiry branches. It is one of the first trees to leaf out in the Spring, and the last to shed its foliage in the Fall. Throughout the long season the leaves remain a beautiful green and are remarkably free from the usual plant diseases and insect injuries so common in many of the other Elms."

English Elm (*Ulmus campestris*). The handsome leaves remain green long after the native Elm is bare. Straight clean stems and strong oak-like structure of branches make this a splendid, practical street tree.

FLOWERING CRABS (*Malus*)

Up until the past few years too little attention has been given Flowering Crabs. They, however, are now coming into their own and are finding prominent places in city parks, cemeteries, large and small estates, and are especially useful in roadside plantings along with Dogwoods, Redbuds, Flowering Cherries and other small flowering trees.

Bechtels Crab (*Malus ioensis plena*). 15 to 15 ft. Possibly the best known Crab. Pink, fragrant, double, roselike flowers. Blooms late.

Eli Crab (*Malus Eli*). New. Red bloom; red fruit. Even the leaf buds and new leaves are of a purplish red. We consider this new Crab one of the most valuable small, ornamental trees we offer. 15 to 18 ft.

Hopa Flowering Crab (*Malus hoppi*). Bright rose-red double flowers in profusion. Fruit red inside and out, making this new, very hardy variety extremely attractive.

Japanese Flowering Crab (*Malus floribunda*). 12 to 15 ft. Bright pink buds and white open flowers which make a pleasing contrast. Small yellow fruit turning to red when ripe, very much enjoyed by birds.

Native Sweet Crab (*Malus coronaria*). Late pink buds and single, large, light pink blossoms appearing after most other varieties have disappeared. Always misses late frosts. Very fragrant.

Parkman Crab (*Malus parkmani*). Semi-double, bright rose flowers nodding on long, thin stems. Makes an odd-shaped tree but is most effective when used in groups with other varieties.



Chinese Elm Tree (*Ulmus Pumila*)

Sargent Crab (*Malus sargentii*). 8 to 9 ft. An interesting shrubby habit makes this a most useful shrub or little tree for a small place. Hard to decide whether it is most attractive when blanketed with sparkling white flowers or when the myriad glittering red berries like fruits are strung along the spreading branches and they defy zero weather.

GOLDEN CHAIN (*Laburnum vulgare*)

A dwarf tree with golden-yellow flowers which hang from green branches, resembling a Yellow Wisteria. Blooms in May.

GOLDENRAIN-TREE (*Koelreuteria*)

Also known as Varnish-tree. Beautiful medium-sized lawn tree. Handsome, light green compound leaves turning to a rich golden brown; golden yellow flowers in clusters followed by large, balloonlike ornamental seed pods which remain on until late Fall. 25 ft.

GUM

Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). A very desirable shade tree. Especially popular because of its scarlet red foliage in the Fall.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*). Symmetrical tree with conical crown, fragrant when bruised, changing to brilliant crimson in Fall.

HOW TO PRUNE TREES

With shade trees having a heavy top, at least one-third of the top should be removed. Prune to avoid crowding branches. Cut out some of the small branches, shorten back the side branches, but do not cut off the leader or main stem. Try to get well developed head, strong leader and branches at wide, not close angles. Cut off all broken roots.

HOW TO PLANT TREES

To insure successful results the ground should be well prepared before planting, enriching the soil removed, if necessary, with well decayed manure which should be well mixed. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider than the diameter of spread of roots of the tree. Plant the tree about 1 inch deeper than it stood in the nursery as indicated by the soil line on the stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil, and the soil pressed to the roots very firmly with the feet.

JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY

A gift of a few hundred trees made by Japan to the District of Columbia has possibly given Japan more publicity and done more to establish goodwill than any other ambassador ever sent this country. These trees are living monuments and become more popular and more talked of each year.

Up until recent years the excessive cost of Japanese Cherries has prevented their extensive use, but now the price has been reduced to within reach of every one. Even the Weeping varieties may be had for less than half what they once cost. We offer the following most popular standard varieties:

Beni-higan. Single pink. Early light pink single flowers borne in great profusion. One of the varieties which start the annual pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., each Cherry Blossom Season.

Fugenzo (Kofugen) (James H. Veitch). 30 ft. Double pink. One of the latest to bloom; the unusually large, double light pink flowers expand with the coppery young foliage, a nice contrast. Probably one of the most popular and reliable sorts.

Kwanzan. 30 ft. Double pink. Large, very double deep pink flowers, almost red in bud, and bronze young growth coupled with its rapid growth justify the highest rating to this good form. Well formed, vigorous.

Yoshino. Single white. Early. A strong grower. The Yoshino has a prominent place in Washington, D. C., and in the city of Tokyo, where 60,000 of this variety are found in the parks. When this variety blooms the Japanese people celebrate a national holiday.

Double Weeping Cherry. Deep pink, double blossoms, very much like Kwanzan but trees are weeping in form instead of being upright like Kwanzan.

Single Weeping Cherry. Early. Single pink. Budded on five to six foot stems and often weeps to the ground. Makes a beautiful specimen tree for formal gardens. See color illustration page 24.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus dioica*)

Interesting open-headed tree. Luxuriant, divided foliage.

LARCH (*Larix*)

***Larix europaea* (European Larch).** Low branching, deciduous, evergreen-like tree; branches slender, tips pendulous. Very attractive in early Spring, when the bright green, needlelike foliage is studded with purplish pistillate flowers; rapid growing.



Weeping Willow

LINDEN (*Tilia*)

American Linden (*Tilia americana*). One of our most attractive and fast growing shade trees for lawn, park or avenue planting. Of fine, straight growth and symmetrical outline. Stately tree with round, dense head. Large, smooth, glossy, rich green leaves with yellow twigs; fragrant, yellow flowers.

Little Leaf European Linden (*Tilia cordata*). Most popular of the European varieties, being more compact and a less vigorous grower than our native American.

LOCUST

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Flowers in long white racemes, very fragrant. Valuable for timber.

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). A thorny tree well suited to gravelly soil. Fragrant white flowers are borne in profusion in May.

MAGNOLIA

***Magnolia soulangeana purpurea*.** A small shrub-like tree which produces large purplish-pink, cup-like flowers before the leaves appear in early spring. Useful as a specimen tree or in groups with other small trees, such as Dogwoods, Flowering Crabs, Cherries and Red Buds.

MAIDENHAIR-TREE

***Ginkgo biloba*.** Picturesque, pyramidal tree with clean, straight trunk, and fan-shaped, Maidenhair Fern-like leaves; immune from insects.

MAPLE (*Acer*)

Ashleaved Maple (Box Elder) (*Acer negundo*). A rapid growing variety with handsome light green foliage and spreading head, very hardy. Succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*). It is true that the Norway Maple is not as rapid a grower as the Poplars, or even the Silver Maple, but it continues to be one of our most popular shade trees. For a few years we were living too fast for this favorite tree and were planting more vigorous growing varieties. We could not grow enough Silver Maple and Chinese Elm, but again we are having more calls than ever for the Norway Maple.

Scarlet Maple (*Acer rubrum*). A well loved native so noticeable in Spring, when the fiery red blossoms cover the branches, and again in Autumn, when the vivid scarlet dress is a high spot. Ordinarily found in low places but succeeds well in high land, too.

Schwedler's Maple (*Acer platanoides schwedleri*). Leaves bright reddish purple in Spring, turning into a deep, purplish green later in the season. A splendid lawn variety, has all the good qualities of the Norway and in addition the beautiful red foliage in early Spring and late Fall.

Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*). The most rapid grower and most generally planted of the Maples. Suitable for parks, lawns, street and high plantings. Adapted to most all kinds of soil.

Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*). This is a universal favorite for lawn and street planting. It makes a very beautiful and compact growth, hence a good shade.

MIMOSA

***Mimosa (Albizzia)*.** A rapid grower, spreading branches, low, flat-topped head, feathery leafage, pink flowers in large heads borne at branch tips. Begins blooming the middle of May and continues for several weeks. Truly a Southern tree; not hardy north of Washington, D. C.

OAK (*Quercus*)

The Oaks are especially useful in parks where assortments of large trees are used in groups. Although Oaks have long been considered handsome, symmetrical trees, many people have fought shy of them because of their seemingly slow development. In reality, the Oaks grow almost as rapidly as other deciduous trees. Plant Oaks for permanent trees.

Oak, Chestnut (*Quercus montana*). Not as popular as the Pin Oak for street planting due to being a straggly grower, but is desirable for scattering about through the campus and in groups with other Oaks.



Norway Maple

Oak, Pin (*Quercus palustris*). The Pink Oak is a compact, symmetrical tree, and is a fast grower.

Oak, Red (*Quercus rubra*). Long-lived. Rather slow grower, being used chiefly in parks and on large estates. Desirable on account of Fall coloring of foliage.

Oak, Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*). A useful shade tree, as well as it is noted for its striking autumn colors.

Oak, White (*Quercus alba*). Most valuable for its timber. Also valuable as a shade and ornamental tree when given space and time for development. Grows to a tremendous size and lives to be several hundred years old.

PLANETREE (*Platanus*)

Plane, American (Sycamore) (*Platanus occidentalis*). Is useful as a shade tree because of its hardiness, growing in almost any kind of soil and under most unfavorable conditions. Easily transplanted and a rapid grower.

Oriental Planetree (*Platanus orientalis*). A large, massive tree with very wide, round topped head. Native of Europe and India. Bark whitened, exfoliating, lending a picturesque aspect, especially in Winter.

POPLAR (*Populus*)

Carolina Poplar (*Populus carolinensis*). Useful where a quick growing, temporary shade tree is required. We recommend using as fillers for quick shade with slower growing, more permanent varieties.

Lombardy Poplar (*Populus nigra*). Tall, slim, formal—the most striking tree on the landscape. It makes a perfect background tree, and its symmetrical, columnar shape brings out the rounded beauty of other trees and shrubs. One of the most popular for screens; use them singly to accent shrubbery groups or in connection with architectural features. See page 30.

Simon Poplar (*Populus simoni*). A very rapid growing tree but does not attain very large size. The attractive foliage is large and dark green. Tree pyramidal in shape. Longer-lived than Lombardy.

SOURWOOD

(*Oxydendrum arboreum*)

Throughout the year a handsome tree with thick shiny leaves that turn vivid scarlet in Fall and remain colored until Winter. The long bunches of white summer flowers are not to be overlooked and even the gray fruits are conspicuous.

TULIP POPLAR (*Liriodendron*)

Tulip Poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A large and stately rapid growing tree with a narrow pyramidal crown. Flowers are cup-shaped, resembling a Tulip, greenish yellow blotched with orange.

WILLOW (*Salix*)

Weeping Willow (*Salix babylonica*). Most familiar and beautiful of all Willows, and one of the finest of the drooping trees.

ROSES *for Your* GARDEN



Chas. P. Kilham



Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem



Etoile de Hollande



Mrs. P. S. Du Pont

Our Sturdy Plants Give Better Blooms

Surely everybody loves Roses. The Rose is today, as in years past, the most desired flower of all. Recognizing this appeal and demand we have specialized in growing Rose plants of choice variety.

THE IMPERIAL DOZEN

From a hundred or more new varieties introduced each year, no more than a half dozen prove to have sufficient merit to make them stick. Our Imperial Dozen is made up of an assortment of colors and each Rose is selected on its merits as a garden Rose. You cannot go wrong on planting The Imperial Dozen. See each variety illustrated in color on pages 32 and 33.

Charles P. Kilham. The buds are long pointed, of perfect shape, opening to high centered perfectly formed, full double flowers of a rich and brilliant oriental red, flushed with orange and glowing scarlet.

E. G. Hill. Full double bloom of crimson scarlet retaining its color until the petals fall. One of the best Roses of all times.

Etoile de Hollande. Flower bright, dark red, of medium size, fairly full; deliciously perfumed.

Joanna Hill. Large, long buds and deep, full flowers of fine, creamy yellow, flushed with orange at the base.

Mevrouw G. A. Van Rossem. Long pointed buds, flowers large and full; color salmon to apricot on a pink and yellow ground.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. A coral red shaded yellow at base, passing to shrimp red, or bronze and geranium red. This Rose has wonderfully beautiful coloring.

Mrs. P. S. Du Pont. Tapering, reddish gold buds and double, golden yellow flowers. Promising new variety.

President Herbert Hoover. A happy blend of orange and pink, varying in tone from coppery red in the bud, to glowing orange yellow at the base of the petals, flamed and suffused with vivid rose pink.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Copper red buds of great length, opening to golden yellow blooms stained outside with red, fully double.

Roslyn. Beautifully tapering buds and large, double flowers of golden yellow with deep orange shading on reverse of petals.

Talisman. This new American Rose is the most remarkable piece of coloring that we know in any Rose; a combination of shadings of gold, apricot, yellow and deep pink or old rose. The outside of the petals is bright yellow, gold, and pink; as the flower develops and the petals unfold, they become bright apricot, gold, deep rose pink or old rose.

Ville de Paris. A very distinct, rich, buttercup yellow without a trace of any other color, retaining its richness under all weather conditions.



E. G. Hill



Joanna Hill



Mme. Edouard Herriot



President Herbert Hoover

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS

From a selection of several hundred of the most popular Roses introduced in the past. The Roses in this list have been thoroughly tested over a period of years, have met the demands and are still worthy of a place in any garden. We do not hesitate to recommend any Rose on this list.

American Beauty. Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson.

Angele Pernet. Rich brownish orange. The flowers are beautifully formed, quite double, hold their color well and possess some fragrance.

Betty. Copper rose overlaid with ruddy gold. Buds long and pointed; moderately double.

Betty Uprichard. Color, the inner face of petals is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer petals are glowing carmine with coppery sheen and a suffusion of orange.

Dame Edith Helen. The color is pure glowing pink, a self color throughout, from the time the buds open till the petals fall, the shade changes hardly at all; very large and full. It possesses the true old rose scent in the very highest degree.

TRI-OGEN

Rose Garden Spray Treatment

Tri-Ogen Protection is Complete. No other spray is required. Therefore, it has been found to be the most economical spray for Roses. Moreover, it is a great labor saver.

Especially recommended for Roses, Asters, Snapdragons, Carnations, Hollyhocks, Delphiniums, Phlox, Chrysanthemums, Zinnias, Golden Glow, Dahlias, and many other plants.

ROSES, Gold Medal Hybrids—Continued

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson. One of the best yellows.

Frau Karl Druschki, White American Beauty or Snow Queen. Snow white; flowers extremely large, yet beautifully formed. Blooms 6 in. broad are not uncommon.

Golden Ophelia. This is a seedling from the universal favorite Ophelia. The flower is of medium size, from a beautifully formed bud of bright golden yellow. Profuse bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz. Hardy in all sections; grows freely to a height of 4 or 5 ft.; vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson, fragrant.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Clear imperial pink, reverse of petals rosy, silvery white; blooms of magnificent size and form, produced freely on stiff, erect canes.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. White, faintly suffused lemon yellow. Almost universally known and easily the most popular white variety in the H. T. Class.

Lady Ashtown. Deep rose, shading to silvery pink, with touches of yellow at base of the petals.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot yellow. Flowers are large and loose, with long, pointed buds.

Lady Margaret Stewart. A Rose of most unique and distinct color and very difficult to portray; the flower is deep Sunflower yellow heavily veined and splashed with orange scarlet.

Miss Rowena Thom. Its large, ovoid buds are long and shapely, opening to perfect, double fragrant flowers, frequently 5 in. across, of a brilliant dark rose pink with a golden glow at the base of the petals that suffuses the entire flower and intensifies the color as the blooms unfold.

Mrs. Chas. Bell. Lovely shell pink buds and blooms of fine, globular form with shadings of soft salmon. A favorite.

Radiance. A brilliant rosy carmine, displaying beautiful rich opaline pink tints in the open flower. The best garden Rose.

Red Radiance. A bright, cheerful and even shade of pure red; size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent Radiance.

Sensation. Enormous scarlet crimson blooms of fine deep form, double.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Long buds. Very large and full flower. Superb pure sun yellow color shaded warmer in the center.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Brick red buds, opening to terra cotta pink blooms of immense size, very double.

Sunburst. Yellow. A beauty in Roses of rich cadmium yellow, with an orange yellow center.

White Killarney. A pure white sport from the pink parent.

Willowmere. Coral red color suffused with carmine in the bud state and opens to a large, full, handsome flower of a rich shrimp pink.

HARDY CLIMBERS
and RAMBLERS

Very few vines give such an abundance of blossoms as the Climbing Roses. Again there is nothing in cultivation more beautiful and attractive. Surround your house and veranda, cover your pergola, screens and fences with these famous climbing Roses.

American Pillar. Large, single flowers of rich rosy pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage.

Climbing American Beauty. A seedling from American Beauty. Same as its namesake in size, color and fragrance.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The color is a remarkable delicate shade of flesh pink on the outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in the center.

New Dawn (Everblooming Dr. W. Van Fleet). Plant Patent No. 1. Bud medium size; flower medium size, double, lasting, slightly fragrant blush pink, borne singly and several together on long stem.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flowers vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson. Of strong, climbing habit with good foliage and flowering in great profusion with large clusters of medium size, semi-double blossoms.

Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with a mass of bright yellow stamens which adds to the attractiveness of the flowers which are very large and fragrant.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Baby Rambler, Crimson. The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with clear, brilliant, ruby red color.

Baby Rambler, Pink. A prolific producer of pure pink flowers with all of the good qualities of Crimson Baby Rambler.

Baby Rambler, White. Same habits as the Crimson, differing only by the flowers being snow white.

Hugonis. A new Rose from China that really should be classed as a shrub. Has rather fine foliage of the Brier type. The small single, yellow or canary blossoms come early and are produced in abundance.

Rosa rugosa. The hardiest type of Rose grown. Makes a stout bushy shrub and is useful in shrub borders as well as in hedges. The large, bright red seed pods which appear in August and remain on until Winter are equally as beautiful as the single red and white flowers appearing in May and June. We can furnish Rugosa in both Red and White.

Wichuraiana. An exceptionally hardy and vigorous creeping Rose with beautiful, dark glossy green leaves. Single, pure white flowers in July.

POMO-GREEN WITH NICOTINE

Complete protection against Black Spot, Mildew, Leaf-eating Insects, Aphids.

Pomo-Green (endorsed by the American Rose Society) was first introduced as a Rose specific for the control of Black Spot, Mildew and Leaf-eating Insects, but its general use has developed the fact that it is an outstanding material for the control of all garden troubles which can be controlled by dusting or spraying.



Rev. F. Page-Roberts



Roslyn



Talisman



K. A. Viktoria



Radiance



Sunburst



Red Radiance



Ville de Paris

Hardy Vines and Ground Covers

Every Home Needs a Few Hardy Vines

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy that they deserve greater attention than they receive. No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wisteria, the graceful Honeysuckle, or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in the glory of full bloom, and there is nothing in art that will in any way compare with the gorgeous hues of the Ampelopsis after it assumes its brilliant Autumn tints.

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of Vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornaments to verandas, and for sprawling over banks and walls. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after once established and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

AKEBIA quinata. A hardy climber with slender branches; evergreen foliage, producing violet-brown flowers in early spring. Very fragrant.

BITTERSWEET (Celastrus scandens). A high climbing vine with broad bright green leaves. Fruit capsules orange yellow with crimson arils retained throughout the Winter.

BITTERSWEET, Evergreen (Euonymus radicans).

A dependable species, slow growing, good brick climber, also used as a ground cover or small shrub. Its thick, bright green leaves are retained through the Winter.

BOSTON IVY (Ampelopsis veitchii). A beautiful, hardy Japanese species. Leaves overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. Grows rapidly, and clings firmly to the smoothest surface; foliage very handsome in Summer, changing to scarlet in Autumn.

CINNAMON-VINE (Dioscorea batatas). Climbs from 10 to 30 ft. The shining green leaves bear small clusters of cinnamon scented white flowers in the axils.

CLEMATIS, Andre. A strong grower and free bloomer. Large, violet red flowers.

CLEMATIS, Duchess of Edinburgh. Large white flowering. Grows 8 to 10 ft. tall and produces a profusion of large, double, pure white flowers in July, continuing for several weeks.

CLEMATIS jackmani. A free and abundant bloomer, the flowers being a velvety violet purple. This is the most popular large flowering Clematis.

CLEMATIS paniculata grandiflora. The finest of all small-flowered Clematis. In Midsummer the entire vine is clothed in a mass of white bloom. The vine is vigorous and a strong grower; very effective when intermingled with other Climbers.

ENGLISH IVY (Hedera helix). Shiny, evergreen leaves. Extensively used for covering trunks of trees, walls or pergolas. Hardy, endures shade where grass fails. Plant English and Boston Ivy together for an all year covering. The Boston Ivy will cling to the wall, affording a support for the English variety, which remains green after the Boston Ivy has lost its foliage.



Wisteria

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera japonica halliana). A rampant evergreen climber. Native of Japan. Leaves dark green, densely covering the vines and branches. White flowers changing to yellow; delightfully fragrant; borne in abundance throughout the Summer.

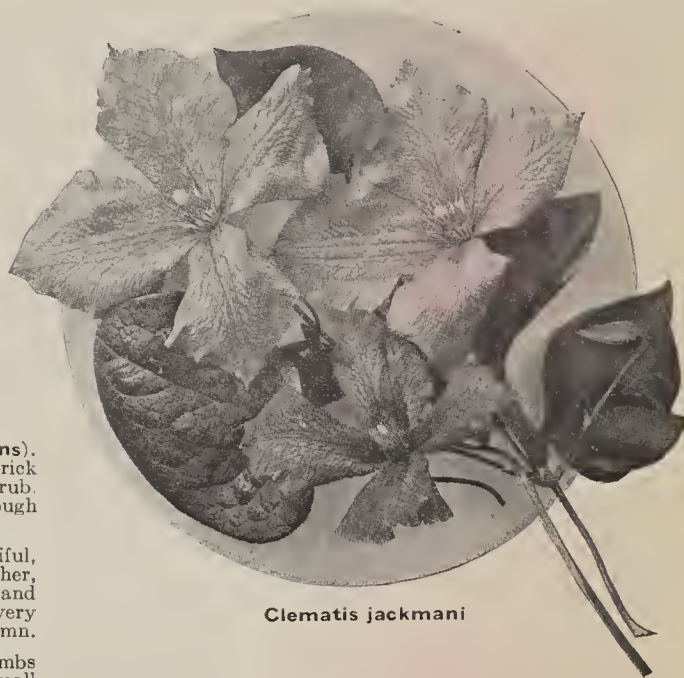
KUDZU-VINE (Pueraria thunbergiana). One of the most rapid growing vines in existence; unexcelled where quick effect is desired; leaves dark green of a soft woolly texture. Dark purple flowers produced in racemes 4 to 6 in. long.

JAPANESE SPURGE (Pachysandra terminalis). One of the best ground covering plants, particularly valuable in shade, averaging 6 to 8 in. in height and branching freely into a dense mat. Its shapely indented foliage is practically evergreen; thick, rubbery; lustrous dark green. Should be set 4 in. apart each way.

PITTSBURGH IVY. New, self-branching English Ivy. Very hardy

PURPLE WINTERCREEPER (Euonymus coloratus). Evergreen. For a ground cover in shade there are few things to equal this. The long narrow leaves are rosy-purple underneath and the veins pencilled in gray. Most adaptable.

SILVER LACE VINE (Polygonum auberti). This is one of the fastest growing vines we offer. It makes a vigorous growth attaining a height of 25 or more feet and producing in Summer and Fall great foamy sprays of white flowers. Its foliage is very clean and is not bothered by insects. It makes a beautiful showing on trellises, pergolas, etc.



Clematis jackmani

TRUMPET VINE (Bignonia radicans). Excellent, all-purpose vine. Large, orange scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers cluster at tip of branches. Leaves are light green.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). An old favorite trailing plant, blue flowers, dark green leaves, exceptionally attractive. Useful as a ground cover under trees where grass fails.

VIRGINIA CREEPER or AMERICAN IVY (Ampelopsis quinquefolia). This well known native climber is one of the best and quickest growing varieties for covering trees, trellises and arbors. Its large deep green foliage assumes brilliant shades of crimson and scarlet in Fall. A heavy plant, requiring good support.

WISTERIA. Purple. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants. Blooms in long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers through May and June. Our plants are extra large and hardy.



Silver Lace Vine

Covering a rustic pergola in an informal garden at Boxwood Gardens

Vines for Special Uses

To Cover Top of Pergola or Lattice

Kudzu-vine
Wisteria
Silver Lace Vine

For Covering Brick or Stone walls

English Ivy
Boston Ivy
Pittsburgh Ivy
Virginia Creeper
Silver Lace Vine

For Graceful Twining Effects on Sides and Top of Pergola

Akebia quinata
Bittersweet
Clematis
Honeysuckle
Climbing Rose
Silver Lace Vine

For Solid Screen Effects

Virginia Creeper
Trumpet Vine
Honeysuckle
Kudzu-vine

For Ground Cover

Pachysandra
English Ivy
Pittsburgh Ivy
Purple Wintercreeper
Vinca minor

Colorful IRIS

The bright and varied colors of the Iris have led to the name "Rainbow Flower." No hardy flower is better adapted to general planting than the Iris. Its beauty, its wide range of colors, its hardiness and ease of growth have made it one of the most generally planted flowers. Iris is usually planted in masses, 5 or 6 of a kind grouped with other varieties. In this manner the finest of flowering effects are achieved. Plant Iris in front of shrubbery or in the flower garden. Line the walks with rows of Iris. Plant it around pools—along streams—among rocks. Its spikes of leaves are decorative the whole season. Iris is not particular as to soil but grows almost anywhere there is sunlight and moisture. The easy culture of Iris makes it one of the best flowers for the home.

S.—Standards; F.—Falls.

NAMED VARIETIES GERMAN IRIS

- Afterglow.** Tall stems bearing well-formed blossoms of lavender gray with a suffusion of gold at the center.
- Albert Victor.** S., soft blue; F., lavender. Tall stems, large blossoms.
- Ambassadeur.** The Standards are a smoky velvety purple and the Falls are purplish maroon.
- Dr. Bernice.** A coppery bronze, fading into a deep velvety crimson.
- Dream.** Self colored. A tall variety bearing good sized blossoms of soft clear pink. One of the tallest pinks.
- Fairy.** S. and F., white with soft blue veining at their bases.
- Florentina alba.** Slightly flushed Standards and Falls, bears an abundance of fragrant blossoms. Early.
- Gajus.** S., light yellow; F., crimson, reticulated white and yellow with a clear yellow edge.
- Georgia.** For a time this beautiful Iris was our nearest approach to a red, but now some of the new introductions—including the Red Dominion—are even redder than the Georgia. Still a good Iris.
- Glory of Reading.** Purplish red. One of the best of its color.
- Her Majesty.** S., rose pink; F., bright crimson.
- Juniata.** Probably the tallest Iris on this list; clear blue.
- Lent A. Williamson.** Monster flowers; tall, strong stems. S., bright Lobelia blue; F., rich velvety purple. A wonder.
- Lord of June.** Tall, strong spikes of immense blossoms. S., pale lavender blue; F., deep blue. One of the best.
- Loreley.** Dark ultramarine blue flowers of perfect shape, veined with creamy white, edged with lemon yellow.
- Marshmarigold.** Very bright and striking. S., golden yellow; F., purple brown with yellow border.
- Mother of Pearl.** Immense blossoms of bluish lavender with a luster of iridescence that is decidedly pearl like. Branching stems.
- Nibelungen.** Fawn yellow Standards and blue Falls, with russet margins make this one of the finest Iris.
- Perfection.** S., light blue; F., dark velvety violet black; orange beard.
- Princess Beatrice.** S., fine lavender; F., deeper lavender. An improvement over a popular old variety, Pallida Dalmatica.
- Quaker Lady.** S. and F., smoky lavender, shading to deep blue.
- Queen Caterina.** A midseason variety of clear orchid purple veined with brilliant gold; the whole being further enhanced with a bright orange beard.
- Queen of May.** Delicate old rose.
- Red Cloud.** S., rosy lavender bronze; F., velvety crimson.
- Roseway.** S., Phlox purple; F., a duller shade, blending to white.
- Seminole.** S., soft violet rose; F., velvety crimson. Brilliant orange beard.
- Shekinah.** Pale lemon yellow, deeper in shade through the center of all divisions.
- Sherwin-Wright.** Clear, solid, all-over buttercup yellow. Blooms very freely.
- Susan Bliss.** Deep rose pink with a light orange beard.

GOLD MEDAL IRIS

- Coronation.** Not large but tall and of a deep golden yellow tone. Profuse bloomer. One of the finest for landscape work where yellows are necessary.
- Dolly Madison.** S., mauve, shaded yellow at base; F., lilac with a golden tinge and prominent bright orange beard. Very large flowers of fine form and substance. One of the finest Iris ever produced. 36 in.
- Eleanor Roosevelt.** Rich, dark purple. One of the best Fall blooming Iris. Not only does it bloom a month in early spring, but generally blooms more than a month in the autumn. 26 in.
- Fascination.** Clear bright pink of intense hue. Very large flowers and one of the finest bright pink toned Iris originated to date. 36 in.
- Frieda Mohr.** A large lilac-rose bicolor. Besides huge size, perfect form, good color and aristocratic bearing, it has a delicious locust fragrance, being one of the most fragrant of all Irises. 42 in.
- Gold Imperial.** Free flowering golden yellow. An Iris of merit. 30 in.
- Indian Chief.** S., deep pink; F., velvety crimson. Popular, prolific grower, and worthy of a place in any garden. 36 in.
- King Midas.** A blend of golden buff, suffused with garent-brown and set off by a deep orange beard. A very distinctive Iris of rounded clean-cut form. Especially effective in the garden clump, where it is a glowing mass of color. 30 in.
- Los Angeles.** Great white flowers faintly edged blue. Tall, vigorous, well branched. Fine form. 38 in.
- Magnifica.** Flowers of immense size on stiff branching stems 4 ft. high. F., of a superb dark reddish purple; S., light violet blue.
- Midgard.** A yellow and pink blend of great loveliness in the clump. The ruffled petals add a touch of distinction. 34 in.
- Red Dominion.** S., red; F., velvety red. A fine new red-toned variety. One of the best. 42 in.

ASSORTED IRISES

A mixture of good named Irises that will make an attractive border planting of the various colors.

DWARF EARLY IRIS

Pumila or Dwarf Iris are the first Iris to bloom in April. Large-flowered and sweet-scented. Especially valuable for the perennial border, edging or in the rock garden. Can furnish blue and white.

JAPANESE IRIS

These are the latest blooming of the Iris family, but their glorious display of handsome, large-sized flowers in many rich colors, makes them a most fitting close for the Iris season. The blooms generally open rather flat and wide, often measuring 10 to 12 inches across, and appear in great profusion during June and July.

SIBERIAN IRIS

The Siberian Iris furnish a generous supply of medium sized flowers during June—just between the German and Japanese varieties. They are very showy, of slender, compact habit, with narrow, grassy foliage. The flowers are borne on upright stems 2 to 3 ft. tall. We can furnish in blue and white.



Iris Border

SPANISH IRIS

Although the flowers are not large, their shape and delicate coloring rival the Orchid. For garden planting, the bulbs should be set out early in Fall. They may also be potted and handled like Hyacinths for indoor bloom in Winter. Mixed colors.

CANNAS

- City of Portland.** The warm rose pink color holds throughout hot and cold weather. 4 ft.
- Eureka.** Best white. Green foliage. 3 ft.
- King Humbert.** Huge orange scarlet flower. Hardy dense bronze leaves. 5 ft.
- Mrs. P. S. DuPont.** Pronounced the most beautiful Canna known. Continues producing bloom stocks with marvelous heads of salmon-pink bloom from June until frost. 4 ft.
- The President.** An exquisite red crimson blooming Canna. 4 ft.
- Yellow King Humbert.** Flowers of yellow dotted orange scarlet. Closely related to the typical King Humbert. 5 ft.
- Cannas, Mixed.** Made up of good named varieties of which we have a surplus stock and can offer for less than when sold by name.

GLADIOLUS

Brighten your garden and your living room with delightful spikes of Gladiolus. There is no cut flower more truly decorative or popular. Beautiful colors in every shade imaginable.

- Alice Tiplady.** A grand, large Primulinus of most beautiful orange saffron color.
- Autumn Queen.** Creamy yellow, upper petals suffused with Peach blossom pink; lower petals striped carmine red.
- Crimson Glow.** Very dark velvety scarlet with garnet streaks.
- E. J. Shaylor.** Large flowers beautifully ruffled; deep rose pink with crimson feathering and mottling.
- Golden Dream.** Late. Tall. Large, rich golden-yellow. Many open flowers at one time.
- Golden Eagle.** Tall, very early; good sized flowers slightly ruffled; wide open, solid deep lemon yellow.
- Joe Coleman.** Beautifully ruffled flowers of vivid cardinal red. Strong grower.
- Mrs. Francis King.** Light scarlet of pleasing shade; effective both in the border and when cut.
- Peace.** The purest white variety ever offered.
- Picadilly.** Creamy yellow. Tall. Midseason.
- Picardy.** A genuine sensation among Glad enthusiasts. Often eight large flowers open at one time. Heavy, waxy-like substance. Edges generally ruffled. Delicate suffusion of apricot and salmon-pink.
- Purple Glory.** Deepest velvety maroon-red with almost black blotches appearing to be burned into petals. Well ruffled.
- Scarlet Wonder.** Early red. Medium height. One of the best reds.
- Schwaben.** Pure canary yellow, shading to soft yellow with purple tinge on lower petals.
- Wilbrink.** Early. Pink with a soft yellow blotch on lower petals.



Innocence

Red
Cushion

Daphne

Apollo

Glory of
Seven Oaks

Diana

Popular, New, Hardy Chrysanthemums (See pages 38 and 39)

HARDY PERENNIALS

To all lovers of flowers—and who is not—the hardy Perennials appeal very strongly, because during the whole flowering season there is not a time in which some of them are not in bloom, and they reappear year after year, blooming freely and requiring very little attention and protection.

To be most effective, Perennials must be carefully arranged as to height, color, and blooming season. If the descriptions given do not afford as much information as you require in selecting and arranging your Perennials, consult our Landscape Department, where dependable advice is freely given.



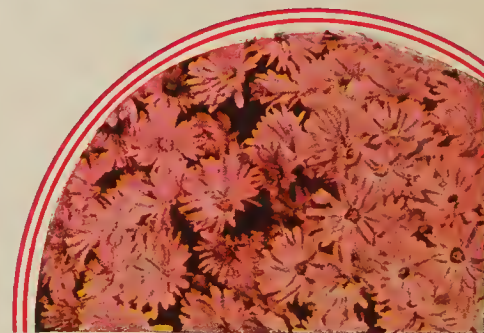
Aster, Frikarti (See page 37)



Aquilegia (See page 37)



Delphinium (See page 38)



Pink Cushion Chrysanthemum (See page 37)

***Suitable for Rock Gardens**

OUTSTANDING NEW PERENNIALS

to which we call your
Special Attention

NEW KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS: Pink, Red, Bronze, and White Cushion Chrysanthemums.

HARDY ASTERS—including Frikarti, Hybridus Luteus, and Star of Wartburg.



Rock Garden

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

ACHILLEA (Milfoil or Yarrow). Delightful cut flowers and garden units, especially valuable because of long blooming season.

millefolium kelwayi. Magenta red. Blooms all Summer. 18 in.

***ptarmica, The Pearl**. (Milfoil). Clear white special cutting variety and a continuous bloomer. 2 ft., June-Sept.

***tomentosa aurea**. 6 to 8 in. July to Sept. Bright yellow flowers. Excellent for rockeries. Plant 4 in. apart.

AGROSTEMMA (Rose Campion). Silvery foliage. Red and white flowers. June and July. Especially useful for furnishing contrast in foliage. 2½ ft.

***AJUGA** (Bugle). A useful plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions, as under trees, where grass will not grow. Flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 in.

ALYSSUM (Rock Madwort). Very popular early flowering perennials of easy culture, and all very free flowering. They all like a well drained soil and sunny position. Useful in the border as well as in the dry wall or rock garden.

***rostratum**. Prostrate, almost shrubby variety, hoary gray all over. Flowers light yellow, in unbranched heads. May to July. 1 ft.

***saxatile compactum** (Goldentuft). A useful, flat, spreading edging and rockery plant, growing not over 12 in. high; covered with enveloping flat clusters of bright golden yellow flowers early in Summer.

ANCHUSA, Dropmore. A bold, broadleaved growth with flower stems 3 to 4 ft. high, bearing a continuous show of deep blue flowers from Spring until late Summer. Each stem nearly covered full length with double, inch-wide flowers of the deepest cobalt blue.

ANEMONE (Windflower).

St. Brigid. Semi-double and double flowers in a wonderful array of mixed color. Fall. 12 in.

japonica (Japanese Windflower). Lovely Fall blooming Japanese Perennials with long stems and attractive foliage.

***alba**. Largest single-flowered white Anemone, with center and stamens of brightest gold. 1½ to 2 ft.

***Queen Charlotte**. A beautiful, tall growing Anemone. Extra large, double flowers of a bright rose-pink. 2 ft.

***rubra**. Deep rose-red petals, yellow center. 18 in.

***Whirlwind**. Big semi-double flowers which are a perfect whirlwind of white petals. 2 ft.

ANTHEMIS (Chamomile) **tinctoria, Kelway's Variety**. Handsome, finely cut foliage and large, golden yellow flowers produced all Summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil; excellent cut flowers.

***AQUILEGIA** (Columbine) **Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred Hybrids**. A choice old English strain; free blooming, with long stems and extremely long, shiny spurs. The colors run to pastel shades of rose, blue, and yellow in many delightful combinations. Mixed. See color illustration on page 36.

ARABIS (Rockcress). One of the most desirable of the very early Spring flowering plants for the rock garden, but does equally well in the low border, forming a dense carpet of flowers.

***alpina**. Pure white flowers in masses. 6 in.

***alpina rosea**. Similar habit to the above. Light pink. 6 in.

***ARMERIA** (Thrift). Most attractive dwarf plant with evergreen foliage. Good for rockery planting. Furnished in rose and crimson. May and June. 12 in.

ARTEMISIA, Silver King. A beautiful "mist" for setting off bouquets and floral combinations. The opening leaf buds gleam like tiny beads, the entire color effect bright frosted silver. 3 ft. Compact pyramids.

***AUBRIETIA** (Rainbow Rockcress) **eyri**. Pretty dwarf growing plants suitable for the rockery or for the edge of the border. They form masses of silvery green foliage and sheets of blue flowers in the Spring and early Summer.

HARDY ASTERS

The demand for late blooming flowers during September and October—when the perennial border and rockery have lost much of their color and cheer—has brought the Hardy Aster into more extensive use. It has also brought out improved varieties with larger and better bloom and some very dwarf gems for the rockery. Our collection of choice varieties will enable you to have a gorgeous display of Asters for a period of sixty days ranging from 1 foot in height to 6 feet.

ASTERS, Mixed Colors. Useful for mass effect in the border. Excellent for cutting. 1 to 4 ft.

ASTERS. New, hardy, improved, named varieties. Sept. and Oct.

***alpinus**. Light blue. Large flowers. 8 to 12 in.

Blue Gem. Double flowers of rich blue. 2½ ft.

Climax. Lavender-blue. 4 ft.

***Countess of Dudley**. Clear pink with yellow eye. 9 in.

Elta. Semidouble. Light lilac. 3 to 4 ft.

frikarti. Lavender-blue flowers from 2 to 2½ inches across, produced from June 1st until middle of November. New and very rare. 2 ft. See color illustration on page 36.

hybridus luteus. Golden yellow. Rare and popular. July, August and September. 2 ft.

***Lady Henry Maddox**. Clear pink. Free blooming and of dwarf compact habit. 1 ft.

***Marjorie**. Large, rose pink flowers. Dwarf. 1 ft.

***Mauve Cushion**. Silvery mauve. 9 to 10 in.

N. A. Barr's Pink. Pink. 4 ft.

***Nancy**. Light pink. Dwarf. 1 ft.

Queen Mary. Pleasing blue tinted lavender. 3 ft.

***Ronald**. Lilac pink. Dwarf. 1 ft.

Sam Banham. Large, semi-double white. 3 ft.

***Snowsprite**. Large, semi-double white flowers. Dwarf. 1 ft.

***Star of Wartburg**. A beautiful new Spring flowering Aster. Dark lilac-blue flowers with orange centers rise on 1 ft. stems in great numbers. The flowers are usually 2½ to 3 inches in diameter.

tataricus. Large, bluish violet. 6 ft.

***Victor**. Light lavender blue. Dwarf. 8 in.

BAPTISIA australis (False-indigo). Indigo blue. Midsummer. 2 to 4 ft.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower).

medium (Canterbury Bells). Blue, pink and white. June and July. 2 ft.

***rotundifolia** (Blue Bells of Scotland). Blue. June to August. 1 ft.

Telham Beauty. Very large bells of China blue. Early Summer. 30 in.

CARNATIONS, HARDY. Indispensable both for their delightful fragrance and their appealing colors. Valuable as cut flowers and for the border. Pink, Red and White.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large violet blue flowers. July to Sept. 2 ft.

***CERASTIUM tomentosum** (Snow-in-Summer). Low growing perennials suitable for forming edgings to beds or borders, or for bold masses in the rock garden.

***CHEIRANTHUS allioni** (Siberian Wall flower). A showy 12 in. rockery plant, ablaze all Summer with close panicles of intensely bright orange flowers. Actually a hardy biennial, renewing itself by seeding.

CHRYSANthemum, HARDY. Old fashioned, hardy flowers that are the joy of the late Fall garden. Various colors. Gorgeous masses of flowers. Perfectly hardy plants. Should be planted where ground is not too wet. 2 to 3 ft. Sept.-Oct.

CHRYSANthemum maximum (Shasta Daisy), **Alaska**. Handsome plant with large, glistening white blossoms in June, July and Aug.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Latest, improved, named varieties.

***Amelia** or **Pink Cushion**. This is one of the most admired Chrysanthemums. It is a solid, compact grower, flowering from August until frost. The azalea-like flowers come continuously throughout the entire Fall. The whole clump, while in flower is completely covered. The color is a beautiful shade of pink. Due to its color and its compact growth we believe at this time there is no other Chrysanthemum as effective in rock garden, landscape or border planting. See color illustration on page 36.



Aster "Victor"

Aladdin (The Perpetual-flowering 'Mum'). The flowers are borne on erect stems. The first blooms appear late in July and early August, the color at first being exquisite warm coppery bronze, with an overlay of orange apricot.

Adolph (Pompon). Rose pink. August.

Alice Howell (Aster Flowering). Rich copper orange. October.

Autumn Glow (Large Flowering). Rosy crimson. November.

Barbara Cumming (Decorative). Yellow. August.

Crimson Beauty (Pompon). Bright crimson. November.

Crimson Splendor (Aster Flowering). Crimson and deep garnet tone. September.

Eden (Decorative). Bright rose. September.

Firebird (Pompon). Red. September.

Frances Whittlesey (Large Decorative). Rich bronze and garnet. October.

Glory of Seven Oaks (Aster Flowering). Golden yellow. October.

Granny Scoville (Large Decorative). Coral-bronze. Very choice. October.

Gypsy Girl (Aster Flowering). Bright crimson. October.

Gypsy Queen (Large Flowering). Flashy Gypsy colors. October.

Indian (Aster Flowering). Popular red. October.

Jean Cumming (Decorative). White. Sept.

Jean Treadway (Decorative). Pink. Sept.

Jewell (Button). Rose pink. September.

Lillian Doty (Pompon). Shell pink. October.

Little Red Foot (Button). Red mahogany.

Marie Antoinette (Large Flowering). Rosy pink. October.

Model of Perfection (Pompon). White. Sept.

Ohio Gold (Decorative). Begins blooming in early September and carries through until late Fall. Fully double, golden orange-yellow flowers produced in abundance.

October Girl (Decorative). Flashy pink. Oct.

R. Marion Hatton (Pompon). Canary yellow. September.

Rose Charm (Pompon). Bright rose pink. October.

Rose Royal (Aster Flowering). Violet. Nov.

Rose Travena. 1-1¼ in. Deepest solid cerise pink; a fine, showy color in attractive semi-button type.

Ruth Cumming (Large Flowering). Terra cotta red. September.

September Queen (Decorative). White. August.

Skibo (Button). Yellow. October.

Snow White (Pompon). Pure white.

Sunburst (Decorative). Garnet copper gold.

Vivid (Decorative). New rosy crimson. Sept.

White Doty (Pompon). Large pure white. October.

White Victory (Large Flowering). Pure white. October.

Winnetka (Decorative). White. September.

Wolverine (Decorative). Bright yellow. Aug.

Yellow Normandie (Decorative). Yellowish-bronze. An early variety of great worth.

Zaza (Decorative). Yellow and orange. Sept.

NEW NOVELTIES

Bronze, Red, and White Cushion Chrysanthemums. Three striking new Hardy Chrysanthemums of the famous Pink Cushion type in distinct Bronze, Red, and White colors. Low growing, compact clumps, often measuring a yard across.

(Chrysanthemums continued on page 38)

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued



A lovely Perennial Border

NEW HYBRID KOREAN
CHRYSANTHEMUMS

(Illustrated in color on page 36)

- ***Apollo**. Combination of bronze, red, gold and salmon. October.
- ***Ceres**. Old-gold, yellow and soft coppery bronze. October.
- ***Daphne**. Exquisite blending of Daphne-pink and lilac-rose with golden stamens. October.
- ***Diana**. Rose-pink mingled with lilac-rose and salmon pink. October.
- ***Innocence**. Dwarf white. October.
- ***Mars**. Deep red with velvety sheen. Oct.
- ***Mercury**. Bronze-red, changing to coppery bronze as blossoms mature. Late Sept.
- ***CONVALLARIA majalis** (Lily-of-the-valley). White, dainty, bell-shaped small flowers. Very fragrant. May and June. 8 to 10 in.
- COREOPSIS, Yellow**. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; in bloom from June until Autumn. It succeeds everywhere. Height, 1½ to 2 ft.
- DELPHINIUM** (Larkspur). When Delphiniums bloom, from June till frost, their long, showy flower spikes protrude to a height of 3 to 4 ft. so that the plants belong in the background of perennial groups, or in the foreground between shrubs. See color illustration on page 36.
- belladonna**. Delicate turquoise blue. June. 3 to 4 ft.
- bellamosa**. Dark blue. June. 3 to 4 ft.
- chinensis**. Gentian blue. June. 18 in.
- English Hybrids, Wrexham Strain**. Under English conditions and cultivation, this highly developed strain attains 4 to 6 ft. and produces flower heads of abnormal length and thickness, but American growers cannot expect quite so much. The most distinguished feature is the great size of the florets and their peculiar setting along the spike, so like the Hollyhock. We offer strong, 2 year, field grown plants raised from choicest imported Wrexham seed.
- DIANTHUS** (Hardy Pinks). Short, dense growth and glaucous, grassy foliage and abundant fragrant flowers all Summer, throw these delightful subjects into the edging foreground.
- barbatus** (Sweet William). Great richness and variety of coloring; beautifully marked. Numerous, broad compact trusses of single flowers like Phlox.
- ***deltoides** (Maiden Pink). 18 in. A charming slender-stemmed type, foliage prostrate; mass of small pink flowers, carmine to light coral. May and June.
- ***Rose Cushion**. New, compact pink with glaucous evergreen foliage. Produces rose pink flowers on 3 in. stems, blooming in May and June.
- DICENTRA** (Bleeding Heart).
- ***eximia** (Plumy Bleeding Heart). A dwarf growing sort with beautiful, finely cut foliage and showy racemes of pretty pink flowers throughout the season.
- spectabilis** (Bleeding Heart). An old fashioned flower. Long racemes of heart-shaped pink flowers. May and June. 2 to 2½ ft.
- DICTAMNUS** (Gas Plant or Fraxinella). A very showy border Perennial, forming a bush about 2½ ft., having fragrant foliage and spikes of rosy pink flowers with deeper veins during June and July.

DIGITALIS, or **FOXGLOVE**. The Foxgloves are quite stately and highly ornamental plants when well grown, with flower stems at least 3 ft. in height. They are fine for the mixed border, or planted singly in half shady places near a walk or drive. The racemes of the flowers are often 2 ft. in height, containing scores of prettily spotted, thimble-shaped flowers. Perfectly hardy. Pink, white and purple. June-July.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Coneflower). Purple flowers with large brown cone-shaped centers. July to October. 3 ft.

ECHNIOPS (Globethistle) **ritro**. Metallic blue flowers, thistlelike foliage. 3 to 4 ft. July and August. Used for garden and cutting. They can also be dried and remain attractive for a long time.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum (Hardy Ageratum). Light purple-blue flowers. August until frost. 18 in.

***EUPHORBIA myrsinites**. Small, creeping plants of striking beauty, when protruding from wall pockets; or on the garden level, when the upright growth forms close ranks of 6 in. stems, covered with fleshy, oblong, concave pointed blue leaves in close spirals. The Spring flowers yellow in crowded umbels.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanketflower). One of the finest hardy plants for use in borders and beds. Mixed crimson and gold flowers. June to November. 1½ ft.

***GEUM borisii**. A dwarf plant with brilliant orange-red flowers on 8 to 10 inch stems. June to September.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Babysbreath). A branching fine stemmed 2 to 3 ft. mound. During July a fleecy white mass largely used for mixing with high-colored flowers.

***repens**. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery with clouds of small, white and pink flowers in July and August.

***HELIANTHEMUM mutabile** (Fickle Sun-rose). Of procumbent, shrubby character, about 12 in. high. Abundant inch wide flowers in loose racemes, varying in color. A delightful dwarf border and rockery subject. June and July.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower) **Harvest Moon**. Rich yellow. September. 4 ft.

maximiliani. Golden yellow. October. 6 ft.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower).

pitcheriana. 3 ft. Dwarf type. Chrome yellow. July and August.

scabra excelsa. Double chrome-yellow. Very striking. July to October. 3 ft.

HEUCHERA longifolia (Coralbell). Coral-red. July and August. 18 in.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvels). White, pink, and red. Midsummer. 4 ft.

HOLLYHOCKS. A popular, old-time flower which is still most useful in the perennial garden as a background. Grows 5 to 6 ft. July and August. Can furnish in Single and Double. Assorted colors.

***IBERIS** (Hardy Candytuft). Most desirable dwarf plants, 8 to 10 in. across, with evergreen foliage, which is completely hidden with dense heads of waxy white flowers early in the Spring.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Hardy Sweet Peas). These everlasting Peas are but little known in this country, but are great favorites in England. They are extremely showy and fine. Charming climbers for covering trellises, arbors, etc. Continuously in bloom. Fine for cutting.

LIATRIS (Blazing-star or Gayfeather). Unique, showy, slender punctuation plants with erect flower stems foliaged like the Lilies, with purple flower spikes. 3 to 4 ft. July-August.

***LINARIA cymbalaria** (Kenilworth-ivy). A small leaf, tiny, ground cover vine with purple and white flowers.

***LINUM perenne** (Flax). A desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing about 2 ft. high with light, graceful foliage and blue star-shaped flowers all Summer.

LYCHNIS (Maltese Cross) (Campion). A fine, old-fashioned flower, bearing large heads of brilliantly colored flowers, that liven up the border during Summer and early Autumn.

***alpina**. Red purple, very dwarf, neat rock plant.

chalcodonica. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 ft.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Loosestrife). Bright rose colored flowers in long, terminal racemes from June intermittently to September.

***MERTENSIA virginica** (Virginia Bluebells). A foot or two high with dark green foliage and loose panicles of rich blue rose tinted flowers in early Spring.

***MITCHELLA repens** (Partridgeberry). Evergreen ground cover.

MONARDA (Bee-balm).

didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Brilliant crimson-scarlet flowers are produced freely from June until August. A good plant for wild garden as well as border.

didyma, Salmon Queen. Most attractive salmon-pink flowers of fine clear color; foliage is delightfully fragrant. June until August.

***MYOSOTIS** (Forget-me-not). The true Forget-me-not. Appealing in its modest beauty and cherished for its sentiment. Blooms profusely during early Summer. We can furnish in pink and blue.

***NEPETA mussini** (Caucasian Catnip). 1 to 1½ ft. Beautiful lavender flowers produced in masses.

***OENOTHERA** (Evening Primrose). Large yellow flowers. June to August. 6 in.

ORNITHOGALUM umbellatum (Star of Bethlehem). Variegated foliage. White flowers. 1 ft.

PAPAVER (Poppy).

***nudicaule**. The "Iceland Poppies" bloom with extravagant freedom during early Summer; 2 in. saucer shaped flowers on slender stems. Orange and white.

orientale. The well known Oriental Poppy with great cup-shaped flowers. We can furnish in orange, pink, and scarlet. May and June. 2 ft.

PENTSTEMON (Beardtongue). Mixed colors. Summer. 3 to 4 ft.

PHLOX

Phlox are generally conceded to be among the "Best Ten Perennials," and there is no question about their being one of the very best Summer blooming perennials. Phlox culture requirements are few but vitally essential for good results, and good Phlox results will lift any garden out of the general Summer bleakness too often noticed.

***Columbia** (U. S. Plant Patent No. 118). After growing this variety, you will agree with every person that has seen it, that it is the greatest Phlox ever introduced. Its strength and vigor is something rarely seen in plants. A well grown, two-year-old plant will produce from 6 to 15 flower spikes. The foliage is rich dark green, leaves covering the stems down to the ground. Mildew is unknown to this variety. The flower stalks are about 2½ ft. high, stiff and erect. The flowers when cut, last over a week in water. Mrs. Francis King, America's great garden authority, pronounces the Columbia the most beautiful Phlox known. A soft pink with an eye of light blue. Blooms all Summer. 2 to 2½ ft.

Beacon. Lovely cherry-red. Strong grower.

Champs Elysee. Fine, rich purple. One of the best.

Dr. Chas. H. Mayo. White, crimson eye.

Ferdinand Cortez. Beautiful scarlet red.

Feuerbrand. Brilliant orange scarlet.

Gen. Von Heutz. Bright salmon-red with white center.

Jules Sandeau. A dwarf in habit. Beautiful sort, with large heads of brilliant pink blossoms.

Miss Lingard. Early, free and everblooming; crispy and neat white. Medium.

Mrs. William Jenkins. Pure white, late flowering, grows very fast and is of medium height.

Native Blue Phlox (Phlox divaricata linneaus). Early Summer. 2 to 3 ft.

Rhinelanders. Soft salmon pink, deep red eye. Large size.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy red, crimson eye.

Special French. Beautiful soft pink with dark eye.

Thor. Deep salmon pink with red eye. Pyramid-shaped panicle. Exceptionally trouble free. Medium. Midseason.

***PHLOX DIVARICATA CANADENSIS**

One of our native species, which is worthy of extensive planting, commencing to bloom early in April and continuing through May, with large, fragrant, lavender flowers on stems 10 inches high.

HARDY PERENNIALS—Continued

PHLOX SUBULATA (Moss Pinks)

An early Spring-flowering type with pretty moss-like, evergreen foliage which during the flowering season, in April and May, is hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the rockery, the border, and invaluable for carpeting the ground or covering graves.

***Alba**. Pure white flowers completely covering the neat, compact plant in May; a lovely thing for the rock garden.

***atropurpurea**. Nearest to a red so far introduced. Quite showy and a most promising new variety.

***ilacina**. Light blue.

***G. F. Wilson**. Starry, lavender flowers. Quite odd.

***rosea**. Rose pink. Fine for covering banks; thrives in hot, dry situations and blooms profusely.

***Vivid**. Bright pink with fiery red eye. We would say that this is the finest free flowering dwarf Phlox in existence.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False-dragonhead). 2 to 3 ft. July. Broad, dense conspicuous spikes of tubular flowers.

virginica, **Vivid**. Extra broad florets, deep purplish rose.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloonflower). 2 to 3 ft. Blooms constantly from July until late September; flowers large, bell-shaped in loose racemes.

Blue or White.

***PLUMBAGO larpentae** (Leadwort). One of the most desirable border and rock plants. It is of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 6 to 8 inches high, covered with brilliant blue flowers during late Summer and Fall.

***POLEMONIUM reptans**. Showy blue flowers. Early Spring. 6 in.

***POTENTILLA**. A 6 to 10 inch rock garden or sunny border plant. June to August. Rose and white.

***PRIMULA veris** (Primrose). Little groups among the shading elements of shrubbery; dainty edging for garden beds, and in rockeries, both for foliage and early Spring bloom. Plants 4 to 8 in. high, with scented flower umbels mainly yellow, but varying shades with darker center.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy) **Finest Mixed English Varieties**. This mixture contains double and single-flowered sorts in many shades of pink, rose and white. Strong, 2 year clumps that will give immediate results.

***kelwayi**. Dark blood red. June. 18 in.

RUDBECKIA laciniata (Golden Glow). Large, double, yellow, dahlia-like flowers. Late Summer. 6 ft.

SALVIA (Meadow Sage) **azurea**. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 ft. high, producing, during August and September pretty sky blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

turkestanica. Silvery foliage and showy whorls of white flowers tinged light pink; all Summer.

***SAPONARIA** (Soapwort) **ocymoides splendens**. Flowers rosy pink. Late May and early June. Trailing growth.

SCABIOSA caucasica (Blue Bonnet). Soft and charming shade of lavender; commences to bloom in June, throwing stems 18 to 24 in. high until September.

***SCUTELLARIA** (Skullcap). Short, wiry stems, 1 ft. high, clothed with clear blue Snapdragon-shaped flowers during July and August.

SEDUM. Attractive, dwarf, spreading plants now very popular for rockeries and alpine gardens, valued for the many unique types of foliage and blooms.

***acre**. Foliage green, flowers bright yellow; prostrate.

***album**. Foliage green, flowers white. May-July. 2 to 3 in.

***kamtschaticum**. Orange colored flowers. Prostrate green foliage turning golden in Autumn.

***middendorffianum**. Yellow. Creeping. July.

***sarmentosum**. Bright yellow flowers. June, July. Dwarf.

spectabile. Light green foliage. Rose colored flowers. August and September. 18 in.

***spurium coccineum**. A beautiful rosy crimson flowered form. July and August. Good for covering sandy banks. 6 in.

***stoloniferum**. Evergreen leaves, pink flowers. July and August. 6 in.

***SEMPERVIVUM** (Hen-and-chickens). Rosette-like thick leaves.

***STACHYS** (Woundwort) **lanata**. Fine, old-fashioned cottage garden plant for edging; useful in rock garden.

***STATICE** (Great Sea-lavender) **latifolia**. A valuable plant either for the border or rockery, immense heads of purplish blue. Flowers during July and August.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster). Sky blue flowers. July-October. 16 in.

***THYMUS serpyllum** (Thyme). Creeping ground cover plant. Purple flowers. Rapid grower.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker). Rich orange scarlet flower heads on 3 to 4 ft. spikes. August-October.

***TUNICA saxifraga**. Tufted hair fine grass plant; tiny pink flowers all Summer; for rockery or border.

VERONICA (Speedwell).

longifolia. One of the best Veronicas. Handsome blue flowers. July to September. 2 ft.

***repens**. Light blue. May and June. 2 in.

***rupestris**. Dark blue. May and June. 2 in.

VIOLA (Tufted Pansy). Dwarf, Pansylike plants, hybrids of Alpine Violet and Garden Pansy; very useful as a low edging to garden beds.

***cornuta**, **Blue Perfection**. Sky blue. 4 in.

***cornuta**, **Jersey Gem**. New. Dwarf hybrid. Everblooming. Rich violet and slightly perfumed; all Summer. 6 in.

***cornuta lutea**. Golden yellow flowers; 6 in.; continuous bloomer.

VARIEGATED RIBBON GRASS

Leaves striped lengthwise white. An excellent grass for bordering large beds and as a background for pools. 10 feet.

We can also furnish with dark green foliage.

DAHLIAS

From hundreds and hundreds of known varieties of Dahlias we have carefully selected a group representing the best of the various classes, saving our customers the expense and time of testing for the best.

Dec.—Decorative. SC.—Semi-cactus.

Bagdad (Dec.). Immense flaming red.

Elinor Vanderveer (Dec.). Large rose pink.

Harry Mayer (Dec.). Large silvery pink.

Jane Cowl (Dec.). Immense hlooms of glistening bronzy buff and salmon shades.

Jean Trimbee (Dec.). Large deep violet.

Jersey Beauty (Dec.). Rose pink. Most popular cut flower variety.

Jersey Triumph (Dec.). Bright copper flushed with salmon bronze.

Kathleen Norris (Dec.). Rose deepening to mellow pink.

Le Toreador (Dec.). Brilliant red large flowers. Fine for cutting.

Monmouth Champion (Dec.). Flame color.

Mrs. A. B. Seal (Dec.). A rich old rose.

Mrs. I. de Ver Warner (Dec.). Orchid.

Robert E. Lee (Dec.). Large cardinal-red. Does especially well in the South.

Sagamore (Dec.). Large golden yellow. Good stems.

Sanhican's Blue Bird (Dec.). Large, stout stems.

Satan (SC.). Flaming red.

Waldhelm Sunshine (Dec.). Deep golden yellow giant. A blue ribbon winner.

Watchung Wonder (Dec.). Royal red with touch of gold at center.

White King (Dec.). Pure white.



Regal Lily

LILIES

For magnificent garden display the Lilies have no equal. The taller varieties are excellent in mass plantings, or as accents in the shrub borders.

Amaryllis Halli. A perfectly hardy Amaryllis which sends up large straight green bloom stocks 2 to 3 feet high producing large lily-shaped, blended orange and pink flowers during August after the foliage has disappeared. A novelty as well as a garden jewel.

Day Lily (Hemerocallis):

Bay State. Brilliant and glistening deep yellow flowers on 4-foot stems. In full bloom late June. Vigorous, free blooming.

Dr. Regel. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June. Very fragrant. Fine for cutting. 18 in.

Fulva (Brown Day Lily). Tall, graceful Lily with orange-brown blossoms in June. Does well in shade or damp land.

J. A. Crawford. Rich apricot-yellow shaded light cadmium. Many flowers on 4-foot stems; at their best late June, flowering until end of July. A lovely plant.

Madonna Lily (Candidum). This is the old-fashioned garden Lily and one of the most beautiful pure white Lilies. Early July.

Philippine Lily (Philippinense formosanum). A new, hardy, fragrant, white Lily. Blooms from July until late Fall, rivaling the famous Regal Lily in popularity. 3 ft. Should be in every garden.

Plantain Lily (Funkia). A low growing plant with broad, shiny foliage. Sky blue flowers in July.

Regal Lily (Regale). The most popular Hardy Lily. Grows anywhere, is absolutely hardy and free of diseases. Produces as many as thirty large, white cup-shaped flowers on one stalk. Very fragrant. Middle of June. May be planted either Fall or Spring.

Rock Lily (Yucca filamentosa). The foliage is broad, sword-like, uprising in heavy clumps, evergreen. The flowers, borne in June and July, are 2 to 4 inch pendant bells. White. 4 to 6 ft.

Rock Lily, Variegated (Yucca variegata). Differs from the old variety by having silvery striped foliage. A novelty for the garden.

Siberian Flame Lily (Tenuifolium). A dwarf bright coral-red Lily. Especially suited for the rock garden. June.

Tiger Lily (Tigrinum). The single flowers of orange are spotted with black. 4 to 5 ft. August. Stands the heat well.

Umbellatum grandiflorum. Tall growing as well as stocky. Beautiful, upright bell-shaped flowers of coppery orange and red, sometimes slightly spotted. June.

ROCK GARDENS ARE IMMENSELY POPULAR—AND EASY TO BUILD

It is indeed amazing to see how rapidly this intense interest in rock gardens has spread from coast to coast! Yet it is not strange when we stop to think how ideal they are for either large or small plots. A delightful rock garden can often be built in a spot inconvenient for mowing lawn, or where ordinary garden arrangement is awkward or impracticable. Even narrow spaces next to driveways or walks can be made mighty attractive.

How interesting it is, first to collect the rocks and arrange them simply in a realistic, natural appearance, then to watch the development of the many rare and charming little plants that nestle in the crevices and alcoves, spreading out to cover the ground, creeping here and there, others climbing up over to partly hide the rocks. Then the dainty, delightfully unique and sweetly fragrant little blooms. There are so many plants with blooming periods at various seasons from early Spring to latest Fall, that your rock garden may be always in bloom. Every rock garden is individual, different, reflecting the floral instincts and tastes of the garden lover who created it.

PEONIES

Everyone knows this hardy favorite. May and June is Peony time and if given a chance, Peonies will make a marvelous display for you—every plant being a huge bouquet.

Albert Crousse. Delicate, salmon pink. Large, compact bomb. Fragrant. Late.

Baroness Schroeder. Faint flesh shades fading into pure white. Early June.

Edulis Superba. A rich dark pink Peony of unusual fragrance. Full, double.

Felix Crousse. Ruby red, evenly shaded, globular, compact, an elegant cut flower. A brilliant sort beginning to bloom early June.

Festiva Maxima. Pure cream white with a red flecked center, very fragrant, especially large, strong, tall grower.

Fuyajo. One of the five highest rated and best Japanese Peonies. Guard petals dark, rich mahogany red, center petaloids same color.

Karl Rosenfield. The finest deep red Peony.

Marie Crousse. Very large. Exquisitely fragrant salmon-pink with a freshness that is not equalled in any other Peony. Loose bomb-shaped type. Midseason.

Martha Bulloch. A mammoth flower sometimes measuring up to 12 inches in diameter. A fine landscape variety and a great show flower. Color silvery shell-pink at the center, deepening to deep rose-pink. Exquisite rose fragrance. Late.

Mary Brand. Perfect rose form; a splendid dark red color.

Mme. Jules Dessert. Large and beautiful flower of exquisite coloring, very difficult to describe; the petals are white but shaded with buff and salmon tints. One of the most beautiful Peonies in existence. Late.

Mons. Jules Elie. The largest Peony and one of the highest scoring. Full, double, glossy mauve pink.

Philippe Rivolve. Richly rose-scented. Early. Very dark crimson with blackish sheen. The American Peony Society has declared this is the best red Peony in the world. A magnificent landscape variety

Rubra Superba. Deep crimson. Large, compact flower of rose type.

Sarah Bernhardt. Superb large blooms of Appleblossom pink lightly tipped with silver.

Solange. A very large, full, compact flower of rose type and of almost indescribable beauty. The outer petals are a very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center with a salmon shading. Late.

Souv. de Louis Bigot. One of the most distinct of all pink varieties. Very large, fragrant rose-type, with fringed petals of bright Bengal-rose, slightly tinged carmine at the base, changing to salmon-pink. Late.

Therese. The second highest rated Peony and considered the world's best pink. Very large, rose-type with a delightful fragrance. Mid-season.

Venus. Clear Hydrangea pink. Midseason.

Walter Faxon. One of the finest of all Peonies. Soft coral-pink, shaded lighter at the ends of the petals and deeper rose-pink at the base. Delightfully fragrant. Midseason.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

CROCUS

Always a cheerful and happy flower; used among rocks, stepping stones, in the grass, or massed into borders. One of the first Spring flowers to open even when the last snow remains on north hillsides.

We offer an excellent mixture consisting of **Blue, White, Striped and Yellow.**

Fall Flowering Crocus. In addition to the Standard Spring Flowering Varieties of Crocus, we now offer a Bright Blue Fall Blooming Variety, which is a novelty, as well as it affords a valuable addition to the garden.

HYACINTHS

A very popular bulb, satisfactory both as a Winter house plant and as a Spring garden plant. Exquisite rich trusses of delicate waxy flowers heavily perfumed.

From our selection of the following reliable garden varieties you can have a rainbow of color:

Bismarck. Bright blue.

Garibaldi. Brilliant red, one of earliest.

King of the Blues. Best Dark Blue. Late.

La Victoire. Brilliant rosy crimson. Early.

Queen of the Pinks. Fine, rich, late pink.

Queen of the Whites. Pure white. Late.

Yellow Hammer. Lemon yellow.

TULIPS

It is difficult to conceive a complete garden without a bed or border planted to Tulips. Colors and types may be selected to conform with your color scheme. Tulips may be planted from October to January. Plant 6 inches deep, 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart.

DARWIN TULIPS

Afterglow. Salmon orange, one of the finest.

Baronne de la Tonnaye. Vivid pink, very tall, fine bedder.

City of Haarlem. Deep scarlet red; blue-black base edged white. Very fine.

Clara Butt. Appleblossom pink.

Farncombe Sanders. Very large and fine red.

Inglescombe Yellow. The well known yellow Darwin.

Pride of Haarlem. Carmine red, an enormous flower, best bedder.

Rev. H. Ewbank. Vivid heliotrope lilac.

White Queen. White, slightly tinged blush.

Yellow Giant. A new, large Yellow Darwin.

BREEDER TULIPS

Bacchus. Dark violet blue, the best and largest among the blue breeders.

Bronze Queen. Colored bronze.

Cardinal Manning. Dark reddish violet, flushed bronze.

Yellow Perfection. Light bronze yellow.

MAYFLOWERING TULIPS

In Wonderful Mixture. Containing all imaginable colors.

PARROT TULIPS (Late Tulips)

Very interesting class of Tulips with fringed flowers. In a **Wonderfine Mixture.**

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Mixed

COTTAGE TULIPS—Mixed

SCILLA SIBERICA

Blue. Drooping bell-shaped flowers. Spring. For rock garden or border

JONQUILS

Spring flowering plants of which we offer an assortment. These attractive plants are widely used for borders in front of other flowering plants or shrubs, or in massed groups.

NARCISSUS

No flowers in early Spring are more eagerly and lovingly welcomed than the cheery Daffodils.

Emperor. The entire flower is a rich yellow; trumpet of immense size.

Empress. The best of the two-colored trumpet varieties. The perianth is white and the trumpet rich yellow.

Paperwhite. Its pure white, large, star-shaped, short-cupped flowers come in large clusters and are exquisitely fragrant.

Sir Watkin. Popular sulphur yellow.

How to Make and Keep a Beautiful Lawn

Putting the Soil in Final Shape—After the soil has been ploughed or spaded thoroughly and after the fertilizers, manure and peat moss have been thoroughly worked into the soil, the ground should be harrowed or raked lightly to pulverize the surface and thoroughly firm the soil.

When to Sow—Lawns seeded in the Spring should be started as early as possible. March sowing is better than April, and April better than May. The ideal time to sow is from August 15th to September 30th. Lawns seeded at this time are well established by the following Spring, when Crabgrass and other weeds are just making a start.

What to Sow—Burson Evergreen Lawn Mixture and Waynesboro Shady Lawn Mixture give excellent results wherever used. These brands are composed of carefully cleaned, tested seeds that produce compact grown grasses maturing at different times, thus insuring a green, velvety surface throughout the entire season under normal conditions.

What to Do with Old Lawns—Where a lawn has a thin and sickly looking stand of grass which indicates starvation, it can often be greatly improved by consistent top dressing, fertilizing and watering as suggested for the new lawn.

When seeds and Crabgrass have infested an old lawn to such an extent as to smother and crowd out the lawn grasses, there is only one practical method of renovating the lawn, and

that is to remove the weeds and undesirable vegetation and plant a new lawn from start to finish.

USE THE BEST LAWN SEEDS

The average farmer knows what to use and how to mix his grass seed for hay or pasture, but has little information as to how to mix for a permanent, evergreen, velvety lawn. The doctor, the professor, the merchant, the mechanic, etc., as a rule has had no more experience with lawn grass. He goes to a general retail seedsman who most likely knows farm grasses but knows little about mixed lawn grasses. The result is that you guess at what to sow and how much to use, resulting in disappointment.

BURSON EVERGREEN LAWN MIXTURE

Burson Evergreen Lawn Mixture is a scientifically prepared lawn mixture, prepared to meet the requirements in Virginia and adjoining states. Naturally it costs more than field grasses, but will afford you a beautiful evergreen sod in a few weeks' time, actually saving you money and time.

One pound will seed from 150 to 200 square feet. We recommend using peat moss and our specially prepared lawn fertilizer in preparing your lawn for seeding.

WAYNESBORO SHADY LAWN MIXTURE

While our Burson Evergreen Lawn Mixture meets most requirements, it is not entirely

suited for heavy shade. In fact, no grass will give entire satisfaction in dense shade, but our **Waynesboro Shady Lawn Mixture** will give better results than any mixture we have ever used in dense shade. On a well prepared bed it will survive for several years, until starved out by tree roots, making reseeding necessary.

GARDEN AND LAWN FERTILIZER

Just as our Burson Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed was carefully and scientifically prepared to meet the requirements for producing a beautiful sod, our **Garden Lawn Plant Food** is prepared to furnish the grass, trees, shrubs, and plants suitable plant food at the proper time and as needed. In preparing this plant food we not only had in mind the requirements of the plants, but guarded against using a fertilizer which would burn and injure when used as a top dressing. At the same time it was important to produce a plant food supplying an abundance of plant food value which would be available over a long period. Our **Garden and Lawn Plant Food** insures you against damage from burning, saves time and costs less than many fertilizers of less value.

For top dressing or when making new lawns, we recommend 4 lbs. **Garden and Lawn Plant Food** for each 100 sq. ft. For trees, use 3 lbs. for each inch of caliper measured 1 foot above ground. For example, a tree 4 inches in caliper would require approximately 12 lbs. Apply within a circle extending out as far as the branches reach.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, INC. . . . WAYNESBORO, VA.



PLANT FRUIT TREES THIS SPRING

While Prices Are Low and Grow Your Own Fruit

Home Orchards have been neglected and as a result many farm families are without Fruit. As an additional service to those desiring to plant varieties furnishing Fruit throughout the season, we are recommending the following Home Orchards.

All Home Orchards carry the 20% Discount, as indicated.

Note: When ordering Home Orchards, merely give the Home Orchard Number—such as No. 1, No. 1-A, etc. It is not necessary to mention the varieties. These Home Orchards are too large for Parcel Post shipments. We recommend Express.

HOME ORCHARD No. 1—12 Trees \$6.80

- 1 Early Harvest—Good early Summer Apple.
- 1 Summer Yellow Delicious—A Golden Delicious ripening in July.
- 1 Summer Rambo—Best late Summer Apple.
- 1 Red Duchess—Good Fall Apple.
- 2 McIntosh—Red Winter Apple.
- 2 Lowry—New, most popular Winter home Apple.
- 2 New Red Delicious—A Solid Red Delicious. Well Known.
- 2 Yellow Delicious—Resembles Grimes Golden, but larger.

12 Large 3 Year, 6 to 7 ft. Trees—List price \$ 8.50
Less the Special 20% Discount 1.70

NET COST TO YOU—Packed f.o.b. Waynesboro \$ 6.80

PREMIUM

On orders for Home Orchard No. 1, as listed above, received before March 31, 1940, we will put in as a premium 1 Stayman Apple Tree 3 Year, 6 to 7 ft., value, 85c.

HOME ORCHARD No. 1-A—12 Trees \$3.20

We recommend the 3 Year, 6 to 7 ft. trees in the above orchard and believe it economy to buy that size. However, we can furnish above varieties of Apple in 1 Year, 3 to 4 ft. trees for \$ 4.00
Less 20% Special Discount80

NET COST TO YOU—packed, f.o.b. Waynesboro \$ 3.20

HOME ORCHARD No. 2—30 Trees \$11.28

APPLE:

- 1 Early Harvest—Good early Summer Apple.
- 1 Summer Yellow Delicious—A Golden Delicious ripening in July.
- 1 McIntosh—Red Winter Apple.
- 1 Lowry—New, most popular Winter home Apple.
- 2 New Red Delicious—A solid Red Delicious. Well known.
- 2 York—Well known Winter Apple.
- 2 Winesap—Popular Winter Apple.
- 2 New Red Stayman—A solid Red Stayman. Excellent.

HOME ORCHARD No. 2—(Continued)

12 Apple—2 Year, 3 to 5 ft. Trees—List price \$ 5.00

PEACH—Listed in ripening order.

- 2 Mikado—Yellow. Resembles Elberta but 30 days earlier.
- 2 Carman—White, semi-freestone. July. Old favorite.
- 2 Veteran—Yellow freestone. August.
- 4 Elberta—Yellow freestone. Most popular Peach.
- 2 Crawford's Late—Yellow freestone. Late August.

12 Peach—3 to 4 ft. Medium Trees—List price 4.00

CHERRY:

- 1 Early Richmond—Most popular early sour.
- 1 Large Montmorency—Best large red sour for home or market.

2 Cherry—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price 1.70

PEAR:

- 1 Bartlett—Well known. Ripens August.
- 1 Kieffer—One of the best canners. Late

2 Pear—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price 1.70

1 Damson—3 to 4 ft.—Well known. List price85

1 Apricot—3 to 4 ft.—Hardy Russian variety. List price85

Total List Price \$14.10

Less Special 20% Discount 2.82

NET COST TO YOU—packed, f.o.b. Waynesboro \$11.28

PREMIUM

On orders for Home Orchard No. 2 received before March 31, 1940, we will put in as a Premium 2 Concord Grapes 2 Year, value 90c.

HOME ORCHARD No. 2-A—30 Trees \$16.40

The above Home Orchard can be furnished in 3 Year, 6 to 7 ft. Apple, and 4 to 6 ft. size in other Trees at our list price of \$20.50
Less Special 20% Discount 4.10

NET COST TO YOU—packed, f.o.b. Waynesboro 16.40

PREMIUM

On orders for Home Orchard No. 2-A received before March 31, 1940, we will put in as a Premium 2 Concord and 1 Niagara Grapes, 2 Year, value \$1.35.

HOME ORCHARD No. 3—60 Trees and Vines \$22.76

APPLE:

- 1 Early Harvest—Good early Summer Apple.
- 1 Summer Yellow Delicious—A Golden Delicious ripening in July.
- 2 Grimes Golden—Popular late Fall yellow Apple.
- 2 New Red Jonathan—A solid Red Jonathan. Late Fall.
- 4 New Red Delicious—A Solid Red Delicious. Well known.
- 2 Lowry—New. Most popular Winter home Apple.
- 4 New Red Stayman—A solid Red Stayman. Excellent.
- 2 Winesap—Well known Winter Apple.
- 2 Virginia Beauty—Dark Red Winter Apple. Fine quality.
- 2 Turley—A new red Winter Apple of excellent quality.
- 2 Yellow Delicious—Resembles Grimes Golden, but larger.

24 Apple—2 Year, 3 to 5 ft. Trees—List price ----- \$10.00

PEACH—Listed in ripening order.

- 2 Alton—White, large, semi-freestone. July.
- 2 Mikado—Yellow. Resembles Elberta but 30 days earlier.
- 2 Carman—White, semi-freestone. July. Old favorite.
- 2 Hiley—Well known, white freestone. July.
- 2 Vedette—New, yellow freestone resembling Elberta, 20 days earlier.
- 2 Hale-Haven—New, large, yellow freestone. Early August.
- 2 Valiant—New Canadian yellow freestone. Very promising. Early August.
- 4 Elberta—Yellow freestone. Most popular Peach.

18 Peach—3 to 4 ft. Medium Trees—List price ----- 6.00

CHERRY:

- 1 Early Richmond—Most popular early sour.
- 1 Large Montmorency—Best large red sour for home or market.
- 1 Napoleon—The famous Wax. Yellow, red cheek.

3 Cherry—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price ----- 2.55

PEAR:

- 1 Bartlett—Well known. Ripens August.
- 1 Kieffer—One of the best canners. Late.
- 1 Seckel—Sweet, excellent quality. The small pickle pear.

3 Pear—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price ----- 2.55

PLUM:

- 1 Abundance—Yellow overspread with red. August.
- 1 Damson—Well known, extensively planted. Late August.
- 1 Italian Prune—Large, purple Prune. September.

3 Plum—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price ----- 2.55

1 Apricot—3 to 4 ft.—Hardy Russian variety. List price ----- .85

1 Nectarine—3 to 4 ft.—A fuzzless Peach. List price ----- .85

1 Orange Quince—3 to 4 ft.—Best known Quince. List price ----- .85

GRAPES:

- 2 Concord—Most popular blue.
- 2 Niagara—Large White. Midseason.
- 2 Brighton—Popular red. Excellent quality.

6 Grapes—2 Year—List price ----- 2.25

Total List Price ----- \$28.45

Less Special 20% Discount ----- 5.69

NET COST TO YOU—packed, f.o.b. Waynesboro ----- \$22.76

PREMIUM

On orders for Home Orchard No. 3 received before March 31, 1940, we will put in as a Premium 2 Japanese Quince—excellent for jelly as well as being ornamental—value, \$1.50.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Inc.

WAYNESBORO, VA.

HOME ORCHARD No. 4—100 Trees and Vines .. \$31

APPLE:

- 2 Early Harvest—Good early Summer Apple.
- 1 Summer Yellow Delicious—A Golden Delicious ripening in July.
- 2 Grimes Golden—Popular late Fall yellow Apple.
- 3 New Red Jonathan—A solid Red Jonathan. Late Fall.
- 4 New Red Delicious—A solid Red Delicious. Well known.
- 3 Lowry—New. Most popular Winter home Apple.
- 3 Stayman—Popular red Winter Apple.
- 2 Winesap—Well known Winter Apple.
- 2 Turley—A new red Winter Apple of excellent quality.
- 1 Virginia Beauty—Dark red Winter Apple. Fine quality.
- 1 Sweet Paradise—Popular Fall sweet Apple.

24 Apple—2 Year, 3 to 5 ft. Trees—List price ----- \$10.00

PEACH—Listed in ripening order.

- 2 Alton—White, large, semi-freestone. July.
- 2 Mikado—Yellow. Resembles Elberta but 30 days earlier.
- 2 Carman—White, semi-freestone. July. Old favorite.
- 2 Hiley—Well known White freestone. July.
- 2 Vedette—New, yellow freestone resembling Elberta, 20 days earlier.
- 2 Hale-Haven—New, large, yellow freestone. Early August.
- 2 Champion—Large, white, semi-freestone. Early August.
- 2 Valiant—New Canadian yellow freestone. Very promising. Early August.
- 2 South Haven—New, yellow freestone. Early August.
- 6 Elberta—Yellow freestone. Most popular Peach.

24 Peach—3 to 4 ft. Medium Trees—List price ----- 8.00

CHERRY:

- 2 Early Richmond—Most popular early sour.
- 2 Large Montmorency—Best large red sour for home or market.

4 Cherry—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price ----- 3.40

PEAR:

- 1 Bartlett—Well known. Ripens August.
- 1 Kieffer—One of the best canners. Late.
- 1 Seckel—Sweet, excellent quality. The small pickle Pear.
- 1 Garber

4 Pear—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price ----- 3.40

PLUM:

- 1 Abundance—Yellow overspread with red. August.
- 2 Damson—Well known, extensively planted. Late August.
- 1 Italian Prune—Large, purple Prune. September.

4 Plum—3 to 4 ft. Trees—List price ----- 3.40

1 Nectarine—3 to 4 ft.—A fuzzless Peach. List price ----- .85

1 Apricot—3 to 4 ft.—Hardy Russian variety. List price ----- .85

1 Orange Quince—3 to 4 ft.—Best known Quince. List price ----- .85

GRAPES:

- 4 Concord—Most popular blue.
- 2 Niagara—Large White. Midseason.
- 2 Brighton—Popular red. Excellent quality.
- 2 Catawba—Red. Excellent wine Grape.
- 1 Jumbo—Large black Grape. Good quality. Late.
- 1 Champagne—New, amber colored.

12 Grapes—2 Year—List price ----- 4.50

25 Boysenberries—A distinct new variety of Berry—List price ----- 3.50

Total List Price ----- \$38.75

Less Special 20% Discount ----- 7.75

NET COST TO YOU—packed, f.o.b. Waynesboro ----- \$31.00

PREMIUM

On orders for Home Orchard No. 4 received before March 31, 1940, we will put in as a Premium 2 Gold Medal Rose Bushes worth \$1.50.

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